New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1392. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The amount received into the Treasury during the year was.....$91,071 69
The amount expended has been.....61,045 69
Leaving a balance of $30,025 00, with outstanding debts more than enough to absorb the balance.

The items of expenditure are as follows:

Expenses of the Committee on Supplies	$21,108 68
Expenses of the Com. on Manufacture	20,778 04
Expenses of the Com. on Music	1,669 57
Expenses of the Com. on Instruction	1,313 99
Expenses of the Com. on Repairs and Improvements	1,092 55
Expenses of the Com. on Finance	8,438 64

The sales from manufactures have amounted to $20,328 43. Receipts for State pupils, $19,931 69. Donations, $8,207 60. State appropriations, $7,000. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $60,000 for new fortifications at Galveston.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION CASE.

The Illinois election case was then considered.

Mr. STUART contended that the Constitution of Illinois renders Mr. TUMULTY ineligible.

Messrs. BUTLER, TOOMBS and SEWARD severally spoke to the effect that the power to elect a Senator is derived from the Constitution of the United States, not from Illinois, therefore, the latter has no power to prescribe the qualifications of Senators—neither to add to, diminish nor modify the requirements of the Federal Constitution; consequently Mr. TUMULTY's claim to the seat should be maintained.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war was referred to the Naval Committee.

FOREIGN PAUPERS, ETC.

Mr. SMITH of Ala. introduced a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, and lunatics. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Among other appropriations is one of $150,000 for sick and disabled seamen. The proviso to abolish marine hospitals, and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the medical treatment, after a severe struggle, was stricken out.

Adjourned.

Contested Election Cases—Letter from Gov. Wise—Land Warrants.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The House Committee on Contested Elections meet daily. Ten contested cases are before them. It is understood that from Maryland, viz: VAN SANT against HARRIS has been abandoned.

Governor WISE has written to a friend here, indignantly denying that he ever said the "FILLMORE Administration was WASHINGTON-like.

The whole number of Land Warrants issued under the act of March 3, 1855, is now 100,856.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE STATE COUNCIL—EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION AS REGARDS TO THE NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The American Council of Massachusetts commenced a special session in this city to-day. About 500 delegates were present. The council organized at 10 A. M. and adjourned till afternoon, when the delegates to the National Convention commenced to explain their course and position in that body with regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Mr. A. A. ROBINSON, of Adams, delegate at large, was the first speaker. After giving his account of the proceedings, and speaking of his opposition to the platform, he said that he remained in the Convention until they nominated a man for the Presidency whom he had least expected to see nominated—one, so far as he had yet been informed, who is not identified with the American Party. He left the Convention more in sorrow than in anger, for he could not be in favor of the Springfield platform, and yet support the nomination of one supposed to be opposed to that platform. If he could have assented to the nomination without a sacrifice of principle, he would have done it willingly. He was still warmly in favor of American principles, but it was for the Council to decide whether he (Mr. ROBINSON) was to be forced to cut aloof from his old friends, or whether the American Party lives or dies.

Mr. S. M. ALLEN, one of the District delegates, said that before he joined the American Party he was a Union Whig, and an admirer of DANIEL WEBSTER. He preferred Judge McLEAN, of Ohio, as the American candidate, believing him to be a man the Americans of Massachusetts would support; and one who could carry the Union. He believed the protestations of the Southern delegates, that they would go home and work for the election of Mr. FILLMORE, were insincere, and expressed the opinion that they would labor for the success of the Democratic candidate, and thus sustain their Nebraska platform.

Mr. A. B. ELY, of the Fifth District, was the next speaker. He said that Mr. FILLMORE was not his choice. He voted for Commodore STOCKTON and GARRET DAVIS, and after the nomination he came home dissatisfied, but, upon considering the whole ground, he felt it his duty to support the nomination. He made some statements in reference to Mr. FILLMORE's devotion to American principles, and announced his adhesion to the nominations.

Mr. J. M. KEITH, of District Four, followed in favor of indorsing the nominations. He believed that neither of the candidates would see the rights of the North invaded.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 4.

The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning and organized, with J. POSTER BROWNLEE as temporary Chairman. After the disposal of the contested seats, a Committee was appointed to select permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on organization reported HENDRICK B. WRIGHT for President, with twenty-seven Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries. The roll was called, and members expressed their preferences in regard to the candidate for the Presidency, with the following result: BUCHANAN, 126; DALLAS, 5; and one for the nominee of the National Convention.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to report the names of fifty-four Representative and four Senatorial Delegates from each Congressional District to the National Convention, and also the names of Electors.

On motion of Mr. DAWSON, a Committee of thirteen was appointed to report resolutions.

Adjourned till evening.

Charter Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 4.

At our Charter Election to-day, Hon. SAMUEL G. ANDREWS was elected Mayor by 2,186 majority. Mr. ANDREWS was run on the Republican, Citizen and Reform tickets. The Ward officers elected are nearly all Anti-American by large majorities.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 4.

CHARLES F. WILLISTON, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this City by about 100 majority.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 4.

ALBINO HUMBELL, Republican, is probably elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority. The Republicans elect four of the six Aldermen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 4.

J. C. SHERMAN, Anti-Nebraska candidate for Mayor, with two wards to hear from, is 210 ahead. DYER, the Democratic candidate, is probably elected, but the result is doubtful. It is reported that a large number of illegal votes were polled.

Nominations for Regents of the University.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

The following nominations have been made for Regents of the University, the election for which takes place on Thursday next: *By the Democrats*—GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, and ROBERT KELLY, of New-York. *By the Americans*—STEPHEN R. KEESE, M. D., of New-York, and MOSES CROW, of Geneva. *By the Republicans*—E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, and JOSHUA JULIAN, of Chenango.

Defalcation of the Treasurer of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 3.

Much excitement was occasioned in this city on Saturday, by the discovery that Colonel GARLAND, the City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of $200,000. Mr. GARLAND attempted to escape on board an outward bound schooner, but was caught at the Balize and brought back to the city.

The Treasury Office is closed in consequence of the defalcation.

The La Grange Troupe in Philadelphia—The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 4.

Madame DUDIEU made her farewell appearance in "Il Trovatore" this evening, to the most brilliant house of the season. She leaves for Europe to-morrow.

A violent gale of wind has been blowing all the evening, with occasional showers.

Destruction of the Bark Messenger Bird.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. HAWKES, from Boston for Valparaiso, before reported as having put into Bermuda in distress, is stated, in a telegraphic dispatch, to have been destroyed by fire at Bermuda on the 7th of February. No particulars.

Weather Westward.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 4.

The weather has been very stormy about here for several days past, and no trains have arrived here from Oswego or Binghamton since Saturday.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 4.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

Inauguration of Crawford's Statue of Beethoven.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.)

BOSTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The grand event which has stirred the musical heart of Boston for some months, and caused, for a time at least, all art talk to run into a worthy channel, came off on Saturday—namely, the inauguration of CRAWFORD's statue of BEETHOVEN at the Music Hall. In New-York this event has been looked forward to with great interest. Much was expected from the Bostonians, and it was believed that the Athens of America would come out as particularly strong that poor New-York would hold its head in shame and self reproach. This consolation was arrived at on very great provocation. A liberal minded citizen had stepped forward and generously given to his fellow-citizens an art monument, a work which should forever direct their attention to the excellent and the grand. A day had been selected for the acceptance of this gift in a proper musical way. The Statue was to be unveiled to the measured cadence of a symphony composed for the occasion, and the musical world of Boston was to unite in a worthy utterance of those sublime strains by which BEETHOVEN gained his immortality in Europe, and his first public honor in this country.

It was with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, that I took my place in the case as your special correspondent. They were rather crowded, but this I did not object to. The promise of the coming event justified a crowd. I was a little astonished, I confess, when I discovered that most of my suppositions were "way passengers," whose direction was towards commerce rather than art. By the time we had reached Boston, I found that there would not be the slightest occasion to bivouac on the Common, (a fertile, but decidedly uncomfortable spot at present, for all the city snow is piled up there.) There was no unusual run on the hotels. They were not overflowing with excited worshippers of the heaven-smiling composer. All Boston wore its accustomed air of sedateness. Not a cigar was to be seen in the street; not a remarkable looking beard, not any one of those singularities of costume and mien which I have noticed in the attendants of all European Musical Festivals. Here and there I saw a few modest looking handbills, announcing that the Inauguration would take place on Saturday, the 1st, but there was nothing jubilant about them. They were as suggestive as texts, and as brief. Immediately after my arrival, I met Mr. SAUVEE, the eminent pianist, and in a spirit of perfect confidence, launched a hundred questions at him. To my surprise, he knew nothing whatever of the arrangements that had been made. He was not invited to assist, nor had he even received a ticket to attend the performance. I began to lose confidence. It was becoming evident the Inauguration would not gather together all the best representatives of the divine art in Boston. In any other city in the world the composition of an unquestionably fine artist like Mr. SAUVEE would have been considered indispensable.

The festival was organized by the direction of the Music Hall, and the Committee of the Orchestral Concerts. Its specific object, of course, was the Inauguration of CRAWFORD's Statue, but it had a practical object also. The orchestral concerts have not been remunerative this season, and there is a slight arrearage. This it was hoped would be covered. Both objects have been effected, and that is all that can be said.

Why the 1st of March—a day that has no connection with the composer's birth or death—was selected, I am at a loss to imagine. The Statue is intended to perpetuate the memory of the great composer, to appeal to our coarser memory by *sight*, as he has appealed to our finer instincts by *sound*. There would have been propriety therefore, in inaugurating it twenty-five days later, namely, on the 26th March, the anniversary of the composer's death. But the event would have had more significance if it had taken place on his birth day. There were, I suppose, reasons for preventing this, and I only refer to it to remind our Boston friends that they may, if they are so disposed, renew their BEETHOVEN ovations with great propriety, at some future period—in December for instance. They need another opportunity, too, for in their first attempt at a Festival they have surely failed.

The ceremonies were of a somewhat rigid character, for the reason that the dramatic element was wanting. What should have been impressive, was, in consequence, somewhat slow. At 7 o'clock the Hall was filling, at 7½ it was full;—not crowded, but comfortably and excitingly full. A chorus of a hundred and sixty singers are in the orchestra, forming an animated background to the Statue which stands in the centre on a pedestal six feet high. In front stand the instrumentalists (fifty in number) at their desks tuning their instruments, and moving about the platform in an unpleasantly familiar manner. Every one is talking. The ladies in the orchestra pointing out to each other their various friends in the body of the house, whilst the latter are absorbed in the contemplation of the real flowers with which the platform is decorated, or in making mere critical remarks on the *artificial* ones which adorn the heads of their neighbors. At the back of the orchestra, (against the organ screen,) is a semicircle inscribed with the name of BEETHOVEN, done in flowers in the horticultural show style. Underneath is a lyre, and beneath this, festoons, garlands and bouquets. The perfume from this floral display is plainly perceptible, and excites some comment, but I can hear no one connecting an odor with any musical sense. Very little musical comment has been elicited, I suppose, by the floral world's contribution, but the "good manners" principle will not allow it. Not one which comes from the adjacent chairs, and, I suppose, not in Mr. BEETHOVEN's case, no invitation was addressed to them. If the musical resources of Boston were equal to the demands of a great Festival, there would be no room to object to; but this is not the fact, and what is still worse, the best of what can be furnished there was not secured. But a military name was on the programme that is known outside the musical world in of the "peak measure." The Festival in short was nothing but an instrument of a humanitarian and philanthropic character, and partaking of the nature of a public institution rather than a musical effort.

The first necessity was a good interpretation of whatever work might be undertaken, and, above all, a conscientious regard to the author's text. I will show how the Bostonians interpreted this necessity. They played three movements of the ninth Symphony, thereby leaving BEETHOVEN with the intimation that the fourth movement was not worth playing. Every amateur knows that this sublime work is remarkable for massive vocal effects in the last or fourth movement. The introduction of these vocal effects is prepared by wonderful instrumentation in the three first movements, particularly for those instruments which nearest approach the human voice. In this way the vocal attributes of the Symphony increase with every bar in a perfectly natural manner, until at length they culminate and burst forth in a sublime choral "Praise of Joy" in the fourth movement. The Symphony was written expressly for the great Hall, and was, in consequence, christened the "Choral Symphony." Imagine the barbarism of leaving out the very movement which justifies the name. I am aware that in the lager-bier gardens of Germany the three movements are very frequently played, the fourth being omitted for lack of a chorus. But this excuse cannot be pleaded by the Bostonians. They have a fine chorus. The more I try to account for this wanton mutilation of a great work, the more I am lost in surprise. With far less resources the entire ninth symphony was performed here three years ago by the Germania Society, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Why could it not be done now? Mr. ZERRAHN had an orchestra of 65 performers, and a chorus of 160 voices. In Boston fond of its artists as well as its amateurs, or who is determined to perpetuate the joke of the play of "Hamlet" with the character of *Hamlet* omitted!

The three movements patronized by the Committee were taken in regular rotation, and were extremely well played, under Mr. ZERRAHN's somewhat metronomic direction. The orchestra being numerically weak, however, the effects were necessarily thin (except the horn passages, which were thick enough.) Conceding that it was necessary to mutilate the Symphony, it would have been better, I think, to have changed the position of the movements, by placing the third between the first and second. The magnificent *Scherzo* would have made a more acceptable finale than the *Adagio*. By ending with a slow movement, everything that followed seemed to get slower and slower, and in fact everything did.

Mrs. LOVE, a lady who has a good and well-trained voice, but no dramatic style, sang the Grand Recitation and aria from "Fidelio," "To what new and dreadful crime." This extremely difficult morceau has always been considered a test piece by all great singers, and requires something more than ordinary capacity. It was, I am bound to add, beyond Mrs. LOVE's powers. There was an orchestral accompaniment to this scene, but in the next piece, a Quartette from the Italian opera, the piano only was used. It was thought better to inflict another mutilation on BEETHOVEN than to exhaust the valuable energies of the instrumentalists. Mr. FRANCO, a very excellent violinist, played the Violin Concerto in an admirable manner, and succeeded in winning from the rapidly cooling audience a genuine round of applause. But even he expressed his dissatisfaction with plain BEETHOVEN by introducing a fanciful cadenza. Then came the Hallelujah Chorus from the "Mount of Olives." Why this chorus was selected when a better could be found in the same oratorio, I am at a loss to imagine. The chorus was vigorously given, but there was a little uncertainty in the leading of the tenors. There are some splendid voices in the Boston Choral Societies; better than we have in New-York.

The last item in the programme was the Fantasia for piano, chorus and orchestra, entitled the "Praise of Harmony." The piano part was taken by Mr. C. C. PERKINS, the donor of the Statue, or rather the lower part of it. Mr. PERKINS is an amateur, a man of wealth, cultivation and private worth. He has studied music with true devotion, and has produced some fine compositions, of which I am unable to speak. There can be no doubt that the presence of such a gentleman in any community is in the highest degree favorable to art, but his presence in the concert-room did not strike one as being equally advantageous. Mr. PERKINS is not a pianist fit for the concert-room, although he may be very acceptable in the parlor. I tried to detect one good point in his playing, but in vain. He is heavy, uncertain and expressionless. The latter defect alone is sufficient, for in this *Fantasia* expression is a *little* important. I should be more sparing in my remarks were I not informed on competent authority that Mr. PERKINS never played so well as on this night.

It is to be regretted that on an occasion like the present Mr. PERKINS should have attained to performs at all, for apart from considerations of capability the mere fact was apt to be ungenerously misconstrued. It would be a thousand pities that any gratitude to such a man should be cooled by criticism, and yet by appearing in the double capacity *of patron and artist he exposed himself to that risk*. How keenly the Bostonians are alive to the value of *Mr. PERKINS as a citizen was testified in the genuine* tumult of applause which greeted his entrance on the platform.

I have left much unsaid that might be said with perfect propriety; but in all probability have written more than will satisfy the good people here. I am sure, however, that I have not exaggerated the failure of the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of CRAWFORD's Statue of BEETHOVEN, and I am sure also, that the musical community of Boston will indorse this assertion. The failure can be attributed to several causes, but to one in particular I must refer. Mr. PERKINS, the part donor of the Statue, has in reality had the entire conduct of the Festival. Trusting to his own influence, and led away by a narrow estimate of the occasion, he has harmlessly enough placed the entire community in a ridiculous position. There were plenty here who knew that failure would result from the *absurdly inefficient* nature of the arrangements, but they naturally experienced a delicacy in remonstrating with a gentleman who intended to do good, however clumsily he set about it. Here, then, was the difficulty. Mr. PERKINS stood in the way, and no one liked to tell him of the fact. I feel no delicacy in doing so, for I confess that my *respect for a patron that erects a statue to the honor* of a man whose works he consents to mutilate, is by no means humbling. If the conduct of the Festival had been intrusted to competent hands, it would not have commenced with three movements of a Symphony, nor terminated with the sleepy strains of a piano.

☞ We don't realize what a blessing these cool mornings of March—the last lingering glances of Winter—are to us. The bracing air makes the blood circulate freely through the veins and lends a glow and ruddiness to the complexion which, for the matter of cosmetics, out-Phalons PHALON. The ladies look so bright and blooming as we meet them in our morning walk, that we have really been almost induced to believe them Goddesses of Spring come to scatter roses on the grave of the departed season. And as for the men—the young sprigs look *springer* than ever—the bucks forget for the nonce the miseries of tight boots and close-fitting garments, and march along with an unfashionably upright carriage and elastic step,

"As merry as a grig
And brisk as bottled ale."

Everything seems to feel the influence of the weather. Even the poor omnibus horses inhale the clear atmosphere as if it revived and enlivened them as much as the merciless goad which, from the same general cause, their drivers apply to their uncomminerated flanks with renewed energy and cruelty. The poor beasts have had a Crimean Winter of it; their ranks have been decimated; laboriously they have struggled over the ramparts of ice and snow which have obstructed their daily progress; Malakoffs and Redans have been successively overcome only to bring them face to face with new battlements equally formidable. But at length "Sebastopol has fallen!" most of the fortifications have been leveled with the ground, and the prospects of peace in the shape of a general thaw are brightening with the sun every day. Meanwhile the enemy presents a determined front, but as long as he metaphorically wastes his warfare to blowing gentle blasts on his Northern trumpets, which only serve to enliven us with their martial airs, we are content that everything should remain in *statu quo* until the preliminaries of the coming Spring are signed.

☞ The Board of Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting yesterday evening, at which the principal feature was a rather personal discussion in relation to certain removals and appointments in the Penitentiary, in which Governors DRAPER and DUNN exchanged the principal parts.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ICEBERGS IN 42°.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE APPROACHING PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Speculations on their Probable Result.

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSALS TO THE SEVEN.

18 DEAD.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

Demolition of Fort Nicholas at Sebastopol.

COTTON STEADY.

BREADSTUFFS IN BETTER DEMAND.

Consols 90½ a 90 3/4.

The United States Mail steamer Arctic, left Liverpool, Wednesday, 20th February, and arrived here (both about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, passenger, died on the 10th, on the voyage to Liverpool.

The *Africa* sailed on the 21st of Monday, the 22d.

The telegraphic intelligence of the arrival.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 20th February. On Sunday, 24th, in lat. 42°, lon. 39° 45', signalized ship *Asia* bound west.

On Wednesday, 27th, in lat. 40° 47° 11', fell in with a large field of ice, and was compelled to run 150 miles to the westward to clear it.

Passed a large number of heavy bergs, extending as far south as lat. 42° 30', and west to lon. 51°.

At 11 o'clock P. M. Sunday, 24, spoke the Canada with steamship *Atlantic* in lat. 40° 12', lon. 68°.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh* sailed from the Clyde on Friday, the 15th, to arrive at New-York.

There is an entire absence of news, or any interest, excepting the following [illegible] tary intelligence.

The London Times says, under the head of military news:

"In addition to the 50th Regiment and [illegible] of the Rifles which are about to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other regiments to British North America, as a powerful force in that country is deemed necessary in this step being taken. It is rumored that every available private transport now in the Mediterranean may be required to convey the troops. It has been given to understand that the Canadian Militia, which is made up of the population of the country, should receive a large body of troops to be ready in readiness in case the negotiation of peace should [illegible] that contingency.

The opening of the Conference at Paris is fixed for Saturday, the 25th. Prussia, it is now has already sent some of its [illegible] to Paris, and it is expected that Sardinia will be represented. It is reported to have said that it is not [illegible] of conquest, but that it [illegible] certain desirous of peace, but that if [illegible] made without loss of time, it will be not [illegible] three weeks or a month [illegible] Conferences, serious difficulties [illegible] the final settlement of the question. Count [illegible] Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conferences, arrived at Paris on the 19th, [illegible] by a Secretary and two attaches. He [illegible] ed at the Hotel du Rhin, Place Vendôme. The persons who accompany him are the Chevalier [illegible], Secretary of Legation, [illegible] an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [illegible] ment, and the Marquis ARIANO as Chevalier [illegible] matic attaché, nephew of the Plenipotentiary. [illegible] Buol, arrived early on Sunday morning, and [illegible] taken up his quarters at the Hotel [illegible] Vendôme. He is accompanied by Baron [illegible] zuno, M. de KLESTL, Count [illegible] gation, and by M. Buol and Baron [illegible] retaries. Lord CLARENDON arrived [illegible] midnight, and took up his quarters at the [illegible] du Louvre. Messrs. FAVRE, [illegible] LAYARD, of the Foreign Department, and [illegible] his private secretary, accompany him. [illegible] in company with Lord COWLEY, [illegible] view with the Emperor. [illegible] Count ORLOFF is reported to [illegible] ALI PACHA is alone wanting to make the [illegible] complete.

Letters from the Crimea are dated [illegible] state that the Russians continued [illegible] from Fort Constantine. It was said [illegible] English were about to bombard [illegible] but a draft of 5,000 men [illegible] their place. The health of the [illegible] quite good. Fresh meat was [illegible] Camp, but salt provisions [illegible] of the Turkish Cavalry had [illegible] Gen. LORIMER reports to his Government [illegible] Jan. 26, that the French [illegible] of Kamtesch. He also [illegible] skirmishes had taken place [illegible] posts on the left of the [illegible] Allies. On the 4th, the French [illegible] Fort Nicholas, with complete success.

Letters from Batoum, of Jan. 24, [illegible] Tunisian troops had suffered [illegible] of climate, and were reduced to [illegible] original numbers. It is proposed to send the remainder back to Tunis.

OMAR PACHA has 25,000 men with him in [illegible] Kalé.

Advices viâ Vienna mention a [illegible] between the Turks and Russians, on the side of [illegible] Eugidili. Six battalions surprised a [illegible] Turks. The Turks retreated, leaving [illegible] all their baggage, and the Russians [illegible] cha's palace and several villages.

Constantinople advices of the 7th [illegible] the Conferences respecting the [illegible] Danubian Principalities have [illegible] consequence of difficulties which have [illegible] It is stated that the question will be [illegible] Paris Conferences. The treaty [illegible] ing the rights and privileges of Christians [illegible] the jurisdiction of the Porte, will be [illegible] in order that they may be [illegible] Treaty of Peace. The following are [illegible] graph, to be the heads of the Turkish [illegible] and all have been sanctioned by the [illegible] Maintenance of the status-quo. 2. Guarantee of ancient commercial [illegible] to the Greek and Armenian [illegible] the Patriarchate of Ecumenical [illegible] 4. Equality of all religions. 5. Abolition of [illegible] cution or punishment on account of [illegible] ligion. 6. Admission of Christians to [illegible] 7. Introduction of civil tribunals for the [illegible] (Turkish Christians.) 8. The [illegible] criminal laws to be promulgated in all the [illegible] guages used in the Empire. 10. Prison reform. 11. Police reform. 12. Recruiting among the [illegible] military service to be open to Christians. 13. Christians may receive military honors. 14. Reform in the Provincial authorities. 15. Right of Franks to purchase real estate in Turkey. 16. Direct taxation. 17. Improvement of highways. 18. Public budget. 19. Christians to be represented in the Council of State. 20. Establishment of a credit bank for government. 21. Reform of the currency.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* officially announces the marriage of the Emperor's brother, the Grand [illegible]

MARCH 1856

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political, Personal and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS IN FRANCE TO CRY "VIVE LA LIBERTE."

I mentioned to you, some three weeks ago, that at the burial of DAVID D'ANGERS, a considerable number of young men, principally artists and students, made a demonstration somewhat political around the person of the aged poet BERANGER. The cries of "Vive Beranger!" "Vive la Liberte!" were heard by the police, and some arrests were made. M. GOUSSONNEAU, editor of *L'Avenir*, was distinctly heard to say "Vive la Liberte!" and for this he was three days ago tried before one of the Paris Tribunals. In order that you may have some idea of the progress of liberal ideas under the Empire, I give you, in a condensed form, the judgment of the Court: 1. "Inasmuch as any cry made in public, no matter what may be its isolated signification and its grammatical sense, may, however, be considered as a seditious cry if it appears from the circumstances that the one who uttered it designed to provoke disorder and to instigate a manifestation hostile to the Government; 2. Inasmuch as the cry of 'Vive la Liberte!' may, more than any other, possess the character of a seditious cry, since it may be interpreted in the most diverse and culpable ways, according to the political doctrines and the passions of the one who pronounces it and in presence of whom he utters it; 3. Inasmuch as, produced under these circumstances, the cry of 'Vive la Liberte!' cannot be explained, as the prisoner pretends, as homage rendered to an individual (BERANGER,) but rather as a seditious manifestation, sufficiently indicated, furthermore, by the antecedents of the prisoner;" the Court condemns GOUSSONNEAU to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine.

[illegible]

Justice in France, as everywhere else, has its [illegible] *against violators of public morality. The Tribunal of Correctional Police* has lately made a onslaught on the press, which [illegible] and accomplished little. M. XAVIER DE MONTEPIN, author of a work in five volumes entitled *Les Filles de Platre*, "written with a moral view," CADOT, his publisher, and JACQUIN, the printer, were severely punished for the immoral [illegible] in the book. The quotations [illegible] the immorality of the book in [illegible] what constitutes in France an "attack on public morals and good manners." But English types would not bear them.

The author received a verdict of three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine; his coadjutors less severe punishments.

MESSRS. [illegible] and VILLEMESSANT, editors of the *Figaro*, were also tried for an attack against the "public morals and good manners," and condemned each to [illegible] imprisonment and 500 francs fine. The offence on which this punishment was based was contained in an anecdote recounted of a certain lady, whose name was not mentioned, but in which "the foundation as well as the style contained an outrage on public morals."

Then M. [illegible], editor of the *Mousquetaire*, was tried for an offence against public morals contained in the [illegible] of an article published in that journal, but the Court only reprimanded the editor, and condemned him to pay the costs.

So, for a month at least, we may calculate that the Paris press will be less equivocal in the form, if not in the sense, of its utterances.

[illegible]

A decree inserted in the Government journal orders the publication of "The Old French Poets," at the expense of the Government. The collection will comprise [illegible] volumes of 60,000 verses each. The first series will contain the national poems which recount the chivalric exploits of France and England, [illegible] "that is to say, the cycle of CHARLEMAGNE and the cycle of ARTHUR. [illegible] with the poems of antiquity, [illegible] the most important [illegible] of Greek and Roman history, from [illegible] to ATTILA. Then will follow the romances of adventures. The last will contain the satirical and allegorical poems, such as the "Romance of the Fox," and the "Romance of the Rose." A special series will be destined to the shorter poems, and another to the dramatic poems.

[illegible] MRS. RIDGWAY.

The Imperial Court has, within the last fortnight, been [illegible] in hearing arguments in an appeal [illegible] by the Duke DE VALMY and M. DE LOPE against a judgment of the Civil Tribunal declaring that MRS. RIDGWAY, wife of an American gentleman, [illegible] of the late Duchess DE PLAISANCE, and as such was entitled, as well as they, to share in the division of her property, amounting to about [illegible]. The facts have already been published at length, but the following short sketch will show such persons as may not have borne them in mind the points of the case. The Duchess, it appeared, was the daughter of the late M. and Mme. DE BARBE-MARBOIS, whose name was ELIZABETH, was the daughter of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD of Pennsylvania; and MRS. RIDGWAY is the granddaughter of THOMAS MOORE, son of the said WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD. The appeal was based principally on the allegation that the marriage of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD could not be legally proved, to the satisfaction of a French Court of Justice; that consequently THOMAS MOORE must be considered of illegitimate birth, and that therefore MRS. RIDGWAY's claim to relationship to the Duchess through him could not stand. It was admitted that there was no formal registration by public authorities, such as are made in France, of the marriage of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD; but a family Bible was produced, in which WM. MOORE had written that the said marriage took place in Pennsylvania on the 13th December, 1757, and that two children were born of it—THOMAS in January, 1760, and ELIZABETH in March, 1764. It was shown that WM. MOORE and SARAH LLOYD had always lived together and been considered as man and wife; that WASHINGTON himself, who was a friend of theirs, had so regarded them, and that they had executed deeds in that capacity; and it was stated that according to American and Protestant customs, these circumstances must be considered proofs of lawful marriage; it was also shown that SARAH LLOYD, who was a Quakeress, had been expelled from the Quaker community partly for having been then too fond of dancing and of pleasure, and partly for having, contrary to the custom of Quakers, "allowed herself to be married by a priest." The Imperial Court yesterday decided that the Tribunal was right in its judgment, and it ordered the division of the late Duchess' property to be at once proceeded to.

MRS. RIDGWAY thus falls sole heir to the Duchess of PLAISANCE on the maternal side, and is entitled to equal share of her property with the two heirs on the paternal side, the Duke DE VALMY and M. DE LOPE. MRS. RIDGWAY might also, if a French citizen, assume the title of Duchess DE PLAISANCE, but I learn that she will take no steps to secure this title. She already occupies, by her wealth, her beauty, and liberality, the position of a leader of society among the French and foreign aristocracy, and since she gained this position as an American citizen, she has no inducement to desire to change her nationality for the sake of inheriting the deceased Duchess' title.

MARRIAGES OR ROMANCE.

MR. HOWARD, First Secretary of the British Legation in Paris, is about to lead to the altar the English beauty, Miss SARAH. MR. HOWARD's first wife was the celebrated Baltimore beauty, Miss MCTAVISH, so well known in the gay world of Paris, a few years ago. It was this MRS. HOWARD, of Baltimore, who was so frequently confounded with the MRS. HOWARD who [illegible] years with the present Emperor of France. MR. HOWARD is a member of the distinguished family of that name in England, and is a man of some talent. His courage is [illegible].

A French lady of great wealth, and fond of travel and adventure, [illegible] in a house on the borders of the Black Sea, which was surrounded by a detachment of French Zouaves. The lady was protected, under [illegible] circumstances, by a rough Zouave, for whom she at once formed an attachment. Upon the return of the Zouave's regiment, recently, to Paris, the lady sought out her soldier, bought a substitute to fill out his time, and, after giving him a [illegible], took him to the opera and [illegible] her friends. She appears perfectly satisfied with her bargain, and declares her Zouave to be the most amusing fellow in the world.

A CARGO OF "DEAD HEADS,"

(Not editors or reporters,) arrived in Paris a few days ago from Constantinople. M. SERRES, the learned Professor at the Garden of Plants, availing himself of the opportunity which the war in the East afforded of collecting a great variety of types of human heads, until now unrepresented in the museums of Europe, directed the persons in charge of the French Hospitals at Constantinople to make the desired collection and send it to him. These heads were preserved just as they were severed from the body by means of a new process discovered by DR. ROUX, of Paris, a relative of the late distinguished Professor of that name. The process consists in placing around the dead matter—first, earth on which sulphuric acid has been poured, and with which flowers of sulphur have afterwards been mixed; and secondly, after the earth has been placed around the object to be preserved, in pouring over the earth a certain quantity of chloroform. The case must be in lead and hermetically sealed. I saw one of these heads, of an African type, which was in a perfect state of preservation, the same as at the moment of embalmment, three months ago, in the East. The only difference was a slight change in color.

But what is singular about this process is, that it is not only useful in preserving dead bodies in hermetically-sealed cases, but after remaining a certain time in this preparation, they resist the action of the atmosphere. The process is not only useful therefore for embalming purposes, but may be applied to the preservation of meats, for culinary purposes.

HORACE VERNET'S BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of being admitted to the studio of HORACE VERNET, a pleasure which I owed to an artist friend who had asked for me the privilege. I there saw the picture of the battle of the Alma, which the distinguished artist is in course of execution. In this picture the Prince NAPOLEON occupies the most prominent position. While he [illegible] in the direction of the enemy, he [illegible] in his saddle to look back at one of his Aids who has just been struck by a ball, and is falling from his horse. The picture does not come up to some of the artist's previous efforts; but so long as the present dynasty shall remain, this will be one of the pictures *à la mode*.

BEAUVALLET ON RACHEL.

Another chapter of BEAUVALLET's "Rachel and the New World" has appeared, but as it relates entirely to the voyage and the doings on shipboard, I do not send it to you.

PASKIEWITSCH AND THE POOR ACTRESS.

By the aid of two wafers, I send you the following bit of romance in the life of the deceased Marshal: Marshal PASKIEWITSCH, who has just died at Warsaw, allowed an annual pension of 200 roubles (800fr.) to an old female residing in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre. The origin of this liberality is rather curious. In 1814 this female, named ADELE P——, was a very pretty actress of 19, who performed the character of *young girls at the Variétés*. On the 15th of July of that year the foreign *sovereigns who occupied Paris had a grand religious* ceremony performed in the Place de la Concorde, *by way of thanksgiving for the success of* their arms. The sovereigns witnessed it from the balcony of the Hôtel de la Marine, and, as chief of the Holy Alliance, ALEXANDER of Russia occupied the seat of honor. Russian troops, 50,000 in number, surrounded the raised estrade which supported the altar where the Archimandrite officiated. The diversity of uniforms, the drums, the military bands, the salvos of artillery, the chanting of the clergy, and the presence of the sovereigns formed a curious spectacle, to which the Parisians, and particularly the female portion of them, flocked, many of them designating the foreigners as "*nos amis, les ennemis*." At the head of a guard of honor occupying the estrade was placed Major-General PASKIEWITSCH, and being fatigued by the length of the ceremony, he was amusing himself with looking through an opera-glass at the persons standing about. Suddenly he observed ADELE P——, whom he had noticed at the theatre, vainly endeavoring to get into the reserved inclosure. He immediately descended from the raised platform on which he had been standing and spoke a few words to an officer, and in a few minutes after the charming actress was well placed in the front row, and replied by a gracious smile to a wave of the hand of the General. Just after, the platform on which he had been a minute or two before standing gave way beneath the weight of the persons on it, and fell with a tremendous crash. A number of persons, among whom were several superior officers, were either killed or wounded. But for the appearance of the young artiste, General PASKIEWITSCH would probably have been among the sufferers. In the evening he paid a visit to ADELE P——, and gave her a handsome brilliant as a mark of gratitude for being the means of probably saving his life. He was also in a measure indebted to her for his advancement in life, and his fortune, for his adventure having come to the ears of ALEXANDER, that monarch was persuaded that a man favored in such a manner by his lucky star was predestined to great things, and he confided to him an important command. The stars continued to be propitious to the General, who owed to chance, more than to his talents, his rapid accession to honors and dignities. But a contrary fate attended ADELE P——, for while the General was rising in the world, the actress had been seized with illness, and was ultimately compelled to quit the theatre. She was deserted by those who had before smiled on her, and was at length reduced to great distress. A last gleam of hope remained to her. From her humble dwelling she wrote a letter to Marshal PASKIEWITSCH, reminding him of the above fact, which, she said, had perhaps long escaped his recollection. In a short time, she received a letter inclosing an order on a banker in Paris for 100 roubles, with a promise that a similar sum should be remitted to her every six months, and this promise was faithfully performed. The death of the Marshal might perhaps have again thrown her into distress, had she not preceded her benefactor to the tomb. She died suddenly a few months ago.

MALAKOFF.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Proposed Armistice—Distrust and Doubt.

From the London Morning Herald.

It seems to be now conceded that we are to have an armistice, and from that fact we may safely conclude that peace is determined on, as the advantages which will accrue to Russia from a cessation of hostilities are so great that no statesman could be blind enough or wicked enough to accede to such a measure if it be possible that hostilities are to be renewed.

These advantages consist of the following items:

1. A delay which will enable the armies of Mouravieff to be reinforced and supplied with *materiel* of war.

2. An opportunity of selling vast quantities of Russian produce for English gold, to assist her in carrying on the war.

3. Perhaps a facility of raising a loan upon the chance of peace.

4. An occasion for disturbing, if not breaking up, our alliance with France, and so isolating England in the councils of Europe.

5. A postponement of all military and naval operations to such a period as will render an advance upon Tiflis, the only true strategic point in Asia, difficult, if not impossible, from the setting in of the unhealthy season in the valleys of Mongrelia and Imeritia.

Surely, if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Russia, as if purposely to increase our own difficulties.

But if peace be made, for what, then, have we sacrificed 50,000 lives and 100 millions of money?

Was it for the purpose of securing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions? Surely not, for he is to forfeit his Danubian Principalities, which we may suppose will become, under our fostering care, like the last portion of his territory of which we assisted in despoiling him—Greece—a European nuisance—an anarchical nest of swindlers, pirates and brigands.

Surely, this example of our skill in organization is not one which wise men would wish to follow.

We could not have made the sacrifices alluded to, in order to secure the Sultan's independence; for all Europe, including Russia, is to interfere in regulating the internal arrangements of his empire.

The Christians, by the new improvements, are to have military service—which the great mass of them loathe—forced upon them, and are, in return, to have the haratch remitted, a tax which they willingly pay for the exemption they have hitherto enjoyed from an imposition which they are now desired to consider as a privilege.

The attempt to enforce these regulations may—nay, will—produce disturbances among all classes of Turkish subjects, which will render an occupation of the territory and coercion of the people necessary. In the meantime peace will be declared, and Russia will be "invited" to assist in the pacification of the Turkish empire. We have no doubt that she will respond to the [illegible] which [illegible] upon such proceedings, with the very greatest satisfaction.

By the treaty of the 9th of May, 1854, the Allied Powers are pledged to withdraw their troops from the Turkish dominions within forty-eight days after the signature of peace; but will the Austrians evacuate the Principalities, and leave the French at Maslak? Or, *vice versa*, will the French leave Constantinople while Coronini occupies Bucharest? We trow not, indeed.

But if we have not insured either the integrity or independence of the Turkish Empire, it will be said that we have got the *neutralization* of the Black Sea.

This certainly is a vast acquisition, if true; but *how it is to exist* while Nicolaieff remains intact, and the Sea of Azoff is not to be interfered with, it puzzles our poor brains to understand. Perhaps, however, it may mean that, as we have made Russia sink her ships, we should have a new Navarino for *the Turkish, so as to start* the two powers upon equal terms!

Russia, we are assured, laughs at the idea of giving up her claims to the Circassian coast; and as she has advanced, by the fall of Herat, five hundred *miles—from the mouth of the Attruck, now navigated* by her steamers—towards India, and is at this *present moment à cheval* on the high road of our commerce, from Trebizond to Tabriz—we do not see that she will have any great reason to complain of the proposed arrangements, and we willingly make a truce—to last until the anarchy of Turkey, occasioned by Western meddling, will render her interference in the character of a mediator, her favorite *beau rôle*, absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile, if a coolness should take place between the Western allies, and England, by Lord Palmerston's successful management, should be involved in an American war, the future disposal of the Sultan's dominions can be arranged between *the three empires*, and England's wishes or interests may receive but little attention at the hands of the Constantinople Congress.

Looking at all these complications, we cannot help thinking that a peace made at the present time will be very similar in its effects to the acquisition of Cabul by our troops in the Affghan war; of which event the great Duke is reported to have remarked —"As soon as you have got it, your difficulties will begin."

Let it not be said that the warnings we are giving are recent discoveries on our part, and that they come too late. Should the latter unfortunately prove to be the case, it is not our fault. As long ago as the 24th of May, 1854, nearly two years since, we anticipated that such a crisis as we now dread must come sooner or later, and although events have marched more slowly than we calculated on, still the very words we used then will require no alteration, although the *period of their becoming applicable* may occur in 1856, or be postponed till 1857. *Those words were:—*

"Towards the Spring of the year we much dread that disaffection will have advanced with giant strides within the *Territories of the Sultan—that* the approaching Summer will find the Turkish empire occupied by *foreign troops, to prevent anarchy*—200,000 Russians, 200,000 Austrians, and perhaps 150,000 French.

"To these we may add about 40,000 English bayonets, nearly isolated, and if the policy of the present Government be persisted in—totally distrusted by all parties."

Let Englishmen remember that the policy has been persisted in, and reflect whether these are not signs *that all these things are coming rapidly to a consummation.*

Denial of the Rumored Disagreement between France and England.

Paris (Feb. 17) Correspondence of the London Post.

Paris is full of gossip, which will no doubt lead to many false conclusions touching the views of the Governments of France and England. Every word and look of those who surround the Emperor *is commented upon, and leads to speculations.* I shall not repeat them; but I must again record my *sincere conviction that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James are united on all questions, and that the Emperor's decisions will be found perfectly in accordance with the assertions he has made*, viz.: that the peace shall be based upon such a treaty as will give Europe a secure and decided guarantee against the future aggression of Russia. Knowing the loyalty, frankness, and decision which has characterized the foreign policy of NAPOLEON III., we may be sure that, on this solemn occasion, the ruling mind, which has so happily directed the domestic and foreign affairs of France, will be found supporting the cause of Europe at the coming Congress. Those who entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, draw their conclusions and build their arguments on the imprudent eagerness for peace displayed by the French press, and the language of those whose words have not that weight, perhaps, which their elevated positions ought to command. Had they shown that dignified reserve which belongs to the great man who rules France, much of the pernicious gossip, which emanates from the lips of the enemies of the Empire, would have been received at its real value. It is asserted that France leans towards Austria and Prussia. Nothing can be more false. What has been the conduct of those two powers? The first has maintained a deceptive neutrality, and the second an ill-conceived hostility. The events of the war, and the appeal of the Emperor demanding Europe to declare "who is right and who is wrong," has brought them to seek for peace. The enemies of the alliance naturally seek to insinuate that France and England have diverging views about the terms of the Paris treaty. I repeat such speculations argue a knowledge of impudent gossip rather than a just appreciation of the Emperor of the French. The envoys of France and England, obeying the inspirations of their respective Governments, will assume a firm attitude at the coming Congress; and if our enemies calculate on difficulties, they must turn to Russia and Austria to find them, and not to France and England, whose diplomacy moves side by side like those fleets and armies which, if again called upon to exercise their might, will demand from Russia augmented sacrifices in proportion to their augmented victories.

Russia's Expectations in the Conferences.

Vienna Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

Russia concedes the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund, but she desires the neutralization of the Isle of Heligoland, and wishes, in order to avoid their destruction, that the works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete ruin of the south side of the city having removed all that affects its maritime character. As to Nicolaieff, Russia, it is said, does not expect that the suppression of this important dockyard (which can be devoted the more exclusively to merchant vessels, since it was at Sebastopol that the vessels heretofore were armed) will be insisted upon. Nicolaieff can no more be considered as belonging to the coast of the Black Sea than Rouen, in France, to that of the Ocean. Besides, the Consuls of the Maritime Powers would be able to insure a rigorous observance of the treaty.

ENGLAND.

British Ministerial View of the Anglo-American Difficulty—No Cause for War.

From the London Post.

The prospect of hostilities with America is not in itself serious; nor would so much be made of what there is if the public on both sides of the Atlantic would lay aside all petty anger and prejudice, and betake themselves to a calm and just review of the situation. Whatever feeling may at this moment exist between the two countries is due to misconception of the facts in some, and misrepresentation of them in others. *There is no casus belli.* There is nothing whatever that can for a moment justify two great Powers, like England and America, in having recourse to arms. Nations are bound by the same moral laws in respect of their quarrels as individuals. Many a cause for anger, and even menacing words may arise between two upright men, and yet nothing exist to justify them in proceeding to blows. Similarly, at the stage of civilization at which the nations of the West have now arrived, no cause of war can be admitted to be justifiable which does not stand upon a wrong committed or a right in danger, to such an extent as to leave no other means open for the vindication of the one or the defence of the other.

There is nothing in the American question which in the least answers these conditions. In the Russian aggression there was a tangible evil to which we could point as our justification for recourse to arms. We could point to a danger to universal liberty, to the peace of Europe, to the balance of power, to the faith of treaties, and to the honor of nations. But the attitude and temper of America are wholly without excuse. The case as between the two Governments is so ridiculously frivolous, that to suppose it possible to hang upon it an excuse for plunging into the wasting miseries of war is to assume Americans to be utterly void of all conscience of right, and all perception of their true interest. That they are not as a nation so void it is easy to believe; but it is also impossible not to see, that a people situated as they are, with a constitution so democratic in theory, so arbitrary in practice, without a preponderating conservative element, such as we possess in the House of Lords, or any principle of self-rectification, such as we have in the power of the Crown to dissolve Parliament—may without difficulty be lashed to madness by a few clever men, who find it their interest for the nonce to stimulate popular passion and raise a cry for war.

The more the American question is examined, the more it will be seen to be purely a matter of feeling. American dignity is wounded. Apologies have been made for the wrong inadvertently done. Such an apology, at any other time, would have been instantly accepted, and all would have gone on as before. But new elections being in prospect, and President PIERCE desiring a continuance of his chair, and those employed under him, the greater part of whom would be displaced by his removal, desiring his continuance also, they find it convenient to get up a cry against England, and to magnify the alleged offence to proportions which it would be inconsistent with their honor to tolerate, even after explanation, apology, and assurances of future circumspection. When this wicked attempt to create a quarrel was first made there was no prospect of peace with Russia. In the Eastern horizon everything looked dark and threatening. England was alive in every point with active preparation for the equipment of such an armament as, in the whole history of nations, the world has never seen. About the same time it was the fashion to magnify the resources and invincibility of Russia, and to infer thence the future embarrassment of England. This, doubtless, offered a good opportunity to those nations on the other side the globe to get a quarrel with us without risking. It was, doubtless, felt by some parties in America that we were so involved in the East that we were thoroughly defenceless and powerless in the West. No time then so propitious for taking down our national pride; for exercising a little pompous dictation; and for embarrassing, if possible, both our military and commercial proceedings. Any such embarrassment would be so much gain to Russia, and was sure to receive the support, even if it were not actually the creation of the strong Russian party in the State of New-York, who have on many occasions taken opportunity to sow the seeds of ill-feeling towards England. Again it has been the policy of the phila-Russian Party in America to inculcate a popular belief in the brittle nature of the alliance between this country and France. Any one familiar with the most popular American papers is aware of this. *The instigators of American irascibility* doubtless drew a pretty picture of a rupture between the French and English Governments, of England compelled either to make a humiliating peace with Russia against the popular will, or else to *carry it on without the aid of France*, at a ruinous expenditure of men and money; and, putting all these circumstances together, conceived that we should be prepared to make any concessions, and consent to any terms demanded by the Government of the United States, rather than add to our troubles by provoking hostilities there also. But, alas! for *these golden Yankee dreams! The French* alliance was never stronger than at the present moment—the national self-respect was never higher—and, as if to make us strong beyond a shadow of doubt, there is a high probability that, in a very few months, we shall have a hundred thousand effective soldiers, a hundred ships of the line and frigates, and four hundred gun-boats, prepared to maintain the honor of England along the whole American seaboard, should that, unfortunately, turn out to be necessary.

Russia, by accepting the preliminary bases of peace, has given a totally new turn to affairs. This was not known to our American friends when the last dispatches left Washington. The tidings have reached there before this, and probably have done no little towards softening down the arrogant tone adopted a month ago. The attempt to precipitate that country into a war with England could not be more ill-timed for that country or more favorable for us than now. Our martial spirit is up, and we are more equal to a war with America than we have been at any time during this century. We have nothing, therefore, to fear.

But, with every means of going to war with that country, there is on the part of the English people a strong indisposition to do so. The people of England feel that the squabble is too contemptible. England can go to war for a principle, but not for a *mere question of punctilio. Every overt act in that* direction must come from Washington. We shall wait quiescent, giving our hot brother time to cool and think a little. If then passion triumph over reason, and our forbearance be misconstrued, we *shall know very well how to act.*

American Dispute.

(From the Press, Disraeli's Paper.)

Self-respect is the safest preventive against quarrelling. The man who is sure of his own position is the slowest to suspect another of any design to question it; and hence the art of avoiding altercations has generally been deemed one of the peculiar characteristics of a gentleman. When MR. BLOUNDELL contradicted Major PENDENNIS on a point of fashionable gossip, how did the Major conduct himself? Did he endeavor to put down the impertinent blunderer? Did he even indulge in a sneer? Nothing of the kind. Few there present, we are told, could appreciate the melancholy politeness with which the veteran man of the world at once accepted Mr. BLOUNDELL's version of the anecdote, which he perfectly well knew to be wrong, and admitted with readiness that his memory must have played him false. This is a stroke of true satire, in which, by *insinuating the worthlessness of the point in dispute*, we ridicule the littleness of those who first thought it worth disputing. Never to seem afraid of being put upon, as the phrase goes—never to argue a question merely lest people should think *you can't argue it—never to fight simply for fear* the lookers-on should think you a coward—these are some of the maxims on which all men of superior minds act, habitually and unconsciously; and it is this habit which gives to such men that air of repose and self-possession before which fools stand abashed and dandies are wild with envy.

Few men can have mingled, even in the slightest degree, in society, without noticing that one prominent feature in the character of a *parvenu* is his proneness to take offence. His angles are sharper, his corns are "more tender," than those of other people. There is really no knowing where to be safe with him. The moment you put your finger on him his bristles stand out like a hedgehog's. The best plan of course is to leave such a character alone. But unfortunately where nations, not individuals, are concerned, this cannot be done. Cool contempt is out of the question, and the bristles must be laid by the application of the national sawder.

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

At least we hope so. But we must take the opportunity of observing, at the same time, how foolish it is not to be very careful of provoking this irritation. When gentlemen meet a parvenu in the world they are scrupulously ceremonious to him; just as MR. DISRAELI tells us the old nobility of Spain made a point of addressing a new-made grandee by the whole string of his titles, whereas they generally accosted one another by some familiar abbreviation. Such should be our conduct towards America. We should do our best to avoid impinging on their ramified irritability. It is senseless to provoke a man, whoever he may be, who has the power to be mischievous. And the unpleasant results of having done so, which we not long ago predicted, are already becoming apparent. The reinforcement of the West India squadron has not been without its effect. The augmentation of the American navy is in rapid progress. Brother Jonathan may subject himself to deserved ridicule by his excessive sensibility, and ignorance of the code of courtesy which governs older countries. He may show himself a parvenu to any extent, but for all that he is no fool and he is no coward. The man who wants to fight you in the streets because you push against him, may be a low fellow, but that will be no consolation if you go home with a black eye. Neither will it much mend the matter if you give him two in return. On the whole you will consider it a very disagreeable business, and wish devoutly you had never got into it.

We recommend these remarks to the consideration of our Premier. He should reflect that we can get very little glory out of a war with America at the best, and may reap considerable loss and discredit. We had best keep on good terms with these touchy gentlemen. We have not the slightest reason to be angry with them, and we ought if possible not to allow them the pleasure of being angry with us.

Proceedings in Parliament.

The House of Lords has again had under discussion the question of the Wensleydale peerage. Lords LYNDHURST and DERBY, the leaders of the party who deny the right of life peers to sit or vote in Parliament, have obtained further time to search for precedents in support of their views. Lord LYNDHURST has given notice of a resolution that neither the patent to Sir J. PARKE, nor the writ of summons issued in pursuance of it, could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament. Earl GRANVILLE stated that a steamer had been detached by the Government of India to suppress piracy in the Chinese waters. Earl GRANVILLE was not prepared to say when the papers relative to the fall of Kars could be laid before the House.

The Enlistment Affair in Parliament.

The London *Press*, of the 16th, which has the reputation of being the organ of DISRAELI, in alluding to the debate on the enlistment difficulty, says:

The discussion in the Commons last night, on the difference with America, produced an uneasy feeling, and was remarkable for the change in the tone and manner of Lord PALMERSTON, as contrasted with his address a week previously. Then he was spirited, sanguine, and confident in the goodness of his cause, and succeeded in carrying the House with him. Last night he was troubled and confused, and spoke with evident constraint. Mr. ROEBUCK showed that the dispute was really serious, and, so far as American documents could be relied on, he established a strong case against our authorities in America. The Government at Washington have demanded the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and two of our Consuls. The correspondence between the two Governments is proceeding, but there seems reason to apprehend that a diplomatic rupture will take place. Mr. DISRAELI spoke on the question with reserve, and helped the Government out of its difficulty by recommending Mr ROEBUCK to withdraw his motion for papers. It is singular to remark how exactly the predictions made when the Foreign Enlistment Bill was urged through the Legislature, more than a year ago, have been fulfilled by the results. One of the strongest objections to it was, that it would tend to embroil us with neutral States. The objection was overborne, and the caution it should have suggested was disregarded. The Foreign Legion has up to this time been not of the slightest service to us, though it has involved us in a serious difficulty with America, and has unfortunately placed us primarily in the wrong.

A Fugitive Slave in Liverpool.

Ship *Asterion*, Captain GAY, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. On overhauling the ship the customs searchers found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board, excepting the boatswain. A reward of $550 was offered at New-Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Bark *Protector*, of Shelburne, N. S., Capt. HARDING, from Liverpool to Jamaica, with a general cargo, struck on the Blackwater bank, coast of Ireland, Feb. 12, and went to pieces; master and 11 men [illegible]. The mate got adrift in a boat and has not since been heard of.

JOHN BRAHAM, the vocalist, is dead, at the age of 78. The Duke of NORFOLK is also dead. The death of [illegible] as well as that of the leader of the Roman Catholic interest in England, just as the celebrated Papal aggression is forgotten, [illegible] the Anglican Church.

JOHN SADLEIR, M. P., has committed suicide. His body was found on Hampstead Heath, near the Jack Straw Castle Hotel. A bottle containing essential oil of bitter almonds, and a silver cream-ewer containing the same poison, were found beside him. He formerly possessed a large fortune, which he lost by recent speculations in mines and railways.

Lords CARDIGAN and LUCAN have each replied, in the London *Times*, to the allegations against them, founded on the report of the Crimean Commission.

Ship *Vanguard* had arrived at London with a cargo of rice, from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind direct from that island.

A company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000, in £5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade of Sheffield.

Hon. and Rev. MONTAGUE VILLIERS is the new Bishop of Carlisle. Archdeacon COURTENAY, of Middlesex, is appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

Gen. W. EDWARDS is appointed Governor of Labuan.

FRANCE.

The Conferences—A Shade of Jealousy.

The Paris papers are duller than usual. They contain numerous dreary articles on the approaching Conference. The following paragraph, exhibiting as it does a suspicion of England's belief in the duration of the Anglo-French Alliance, is worthy of extract. The *Assemblée Nationale* says:

"If even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assured, it may be demanded in face of what danger are the formidable defensive works, now being constructed at Portsmouth, erected? Assuredly, the Russian squadron, now buried in the harbor of Sebastopol, was never a menace to the British coast, and the two remaining Russian squadrons, still afloat at Cronstadt and Helsingfors, have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defence and not in attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which is by no means probable,—notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment—could in no case expose the powerful squadron of Britain to be braved in port by the American Navy. It is in vain that we search for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth!"

The French Government has resolved upon the publication of a complete collection of the early poetry of France. An imperial decree to that effect has appeared in the *Moniteur*. From the report of M. FORTOUL, Minister of Public Instruction, upon which the measure is founded, it appears that the *collection will extend to some forty volumes. Such* a body of literature will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the age of CHARLEMAGNE are celebrated; the satirical poems, such as the *Roman de Renart*, and the allegorical, represented by the *Roman de la Rose*. Some historical poems relative to the crusades, and to the life of JOAN OF ARC, by one of her contemporaries, have been lately discovered in the Vatican.

AUSTRIA.

The Italian Amnesty.

Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian amnesty have transpired. It appears that, with few exceptions, the amnesty shall be general and unconditional; that it is to be made known individually to those whom it may concern, and not by Imperial decree. Those who choose to reënter and reassume their citizenship will be at once put into possession of their property. Those who do not return immediately may sell, and those who do neither, before the expiration of the present year, will be considered as dead, and their property handed over to their legal heirs, but it is not intended in any case to confiscate property to the Crown.

Austria's Proposals to the Germanic Diet.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the text of the *declaration as to the peace propositions presented* to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort by Austria, on the 7th of February. It is as follows:

"Conformably to the orders of his Court, the Imperial Envoy, President of the Diet, has the honor to lay before the High Assembly copies of a dispatch addressed by the Imperial Cabinet, under date of the 16th of December last, to the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg, Count ESTERHAZY; and of a document from Count NESSELRODE, Chancellor of Russia, dated the 16th January, and addressed to Count ESTERHAZY.

"The High Diet will be convinced by these documents that the Imperial Court, after coming to an understanding with the Government of France and England on the preliminaries of a peace, which the three above mentioned Powers deemed conformable to the object of their alliance and to the general interest of Europe, seriously recommended the acceptance of those conditions by the Court of St. Petersburg, and that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, actuated by the desire to restore to the world and to his Empire the blessings of peace, resolved to adhere without reserve to the Austrian propositions.

"The Imperial Envoy has moreover received the order to present a copy of a protocol, signed at Vienna on the 1st February, enregistering that the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have paraphed the text of the above-mentioned preliminaries, and that at the same time they notified the intention of their Courts to nominate plenipotentiaries to meet at Paris within three weeks at latest, to proceed to the formal conclusion of a preliminary Convention, to the negotiation of an armistice, and to the opening of definitive negotiations for peace.

"It is a lively satisfaction for the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to have it in his power to express, in the midst of the Governments of Germany, the hope that the moment is not far off when the unhappy complications of the last few years are about to receive a pacific solution. His Majesty is convinced beforehand that the high confederates will fully share his sentiments. If a guarantee in this respect were necessary, the fact would suffice for the Imperial Court that the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the august friend and ally of the Emperor, has employed all his influence to bring Russia to a conciliatory decision, and that the language which the other Courts of Germany employed at St. Petersburg contributed towards the same end.

"Hailed with joy in every part of Europe, the return of peace—let the Imperial Government be allowed to put faith in it—will be welcomed with particular satisfaction by the High Diet, in consideration of the importance which the conditions destined to form the tenor of the treaty of peace will have for the political and commercial interests of the whole of Germany.

"These conditions are essentially the same as those already approved by the Confederation in general in previous resolutions, and which it declared its wish to adopt more particularly, and to maintain the first two in the point of view of German interests. If the bases for the maintenance of which the Confederation thus pronounced itself have now received a more complete development, the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, whose deliberation could only produce a programme of a moderate peace, had a double object in view—to prevent in the most efficacious manner the return of the disastrous troubles, which the world now desires to see terminate, and by a sufficiently precise draught of the preliminaries, to make sure of a stronger guarantee for the reëstablishment of a definitive agreement. The high Government of the Confederation will recognise that the guarantees which the future peace must bring will not be the less precious, especially for Germany, by the development given to these points.

"On the other hand, they will not disown that the said Powers, faithful to the principles the collective recognition of which constitutes the bond of their alliance, have conscientiously excluded any proposition which would not be fully justified by an incontestable European right, and which, for that very reason, would not be of a nature to be accepted with honor by each of the great Powers which divide between them, in the first rank, the responsibility of peace and of the prosperity of Europe.

"The Imperial Court entertains the firm conviction that this spirit of moderation and solicitude for the general welfare of nations will also prevail at the Conferences which will shortly open, and that, consequently, the right expressly reserved in the fifth point for the belligerent Powers to propose, in addition to the four points of guarantee, new conditions in a European interest, will not be exercised in a sense which might have the effect of again compromising the work of peace so happily commenced.

"As a member of the Confederation, the Imperial Court hopes that the High Assembly will see in the present communication a motive for declaring before Europe that the whole of Germany, united with Austria, accepts, and is resolved to maintain, the bases upon which the approaching conferences are to erect and consolidate a general peace."

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Demolition of Fort Nicholas, at Sebastopol.

From the Correspondent of the Daily News.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, Fort Nicholas, which is supposed to have been originally armed with 192 guns, in three tiers, was totally and most successfully destroyed by the French engineers, by means of several charges, amounting in all to 54,000 kilogrammes of powder, or in English calculation, nearly 119,500 pounds. The mines made use of on the occasion were mostly those that had been previously sunk by the Russians before the 9th of September, for the purpose of blowing up this battery in as complete a manner as they did Fort Paul, mounting 90 guns, in three tiers, on the afternoon of the 8th, at about 4 o'clock. Although the destruction of Fort Nicholas was kept by the French authorities as dark as possible, still it oozed out that their engineers had a week's notice to prepare, and by 11 yesterday morning a large portion of the allied army to the front, off duty, in addition to the staff of the two general head-quarters, knew that the explosion was intended to come off at 1. Marshal PELISSIER, in his open carriage and four, attended by a large staff and strong escort of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, took up his position near the old stage depôt, in front of the Light Division. The Sardinian head-quarter staff was slightly in advance down the hill. Sir WM. CODRINGTON was an observer from the [illegible] Chaussée [illegible] of English officers and soldiers belonging to the [illegible] Division. The [illegible] Redan were covered with officers and men [illegible] to witness the last of this noble [illegible] fort. The facade of the White Buildings, or terrace facing the sea in front of the [illegible], the Mamelon, and parapets around but not inside the Malakoff, appeared to have been selected by different groups for viewing this grand sight. At about one o'clock the enemy fired from their batteries on the north side, particularly Fort [illegible], several shot and shell, their attention having been drawn, it is naturally supposed, to the crowds both on horseback and on foot covering the high spots of ground looking down into Sebastopol and consequently on Fort Nicholas. The charges that first went off were those on the left, looking out to sea, of the fort; then the right, or orillon, followed; and lastly, after a lapse of a few minutes, the whole of the centre appeared to crumble up. The orillon, or *knob of the battery nearest the sea on the right*, was completely hurled into the harbor. The whole demolition, scarcely second to that of Fort Paul in point of engineering success, took at least six minutes; this delay was caused by the *fusée de Bickford*, or Bickford's fuse, not burning regularly, which is often the case in tamping. After the great volumes *of smoke had cleared off the town*—for the wind blew from the north—the Russians lined their parapets to have a look at the damage, but they fired no shot or shell for at least five minutes, when they commenced to burst a few shells over the town and over the Redan and Malakoff. The explosion was audible in the various camps, but not at Balaklava; clearly showing that the quantity of powder exploded by accident on the 15th of November, was far greater than yesterday. On the 15th of November several windows at head-quarters and at Balaklava were broken, and the concussion was felt at the Sanatorium or Castle Hospital for at least two minutes. This difference in effect cannot be entirely accounted for by the difference between Fort Nicholas and the Powder Mill, or any other calculation, except a larger amount of combustible matter; but the French try to make it out that the quantity of powder exploded yesterday was nearly double that on the 15th.

Our engineers, now that the docks are entirely destroyed, are ordered to blow in the quays along the Dockyard Creek, and hastily demolish the barrack and hospital buildings, terrace wall and dockyard stores and workshops. The French are [illegible] to blow up Quarantine Battery, and all the principal [illegible] buildings in Sebastopol Proper, such as the [illegible] Room—or, as it is called by many, the Theatre—Sailors' Home, &c. In the barrack buildings our engineers have found, by slight experiments, that every foot of foundation in length will require one *pound of powder, or 100 pounds to 100 feet.* [illegible] after the destruction of Fort Nicholas, [illegible] which, during the siege, after the [illegible] hot, Generals OSTEN-SACKEN and TOTLEBEN used to live, with most of the engineer and staff officers. It *shows not about* that intelligence had been received at head-quarters that the Queen had declared peace in the House of Lords; but I do not think that these continual explosions, although very necessary and advisable, will tend to increase the Russian friendship. At this moment Point Nicholas looks from a slight distance like a nice beach sloping towards the sea, [illegible] the Summer months, the casemates [illegible] Fort Nicholas were made use of as [illegible] Russians, and up till lately the French [illegible]. On the 9th the enemy tried to fire it, but failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

There has been an active business in COTTON during the past week at an advance of ⅛d. ¼ lb. in American descriptions, in consequence of the falling off at the American ports and the reduced estimates of crop received by the last two steamers.

The sales for the week ending last evening reach 92,000 bales. Speculators taking [illegible] and Exporters [illegible] bales. To-day the market is quiet but steady, the business being 10,000 bales, at the following quotations, and the demand throughout the week steady [illegible]:

Fair Orleans......[illegible]	Middling Orleans......[illegible]	
Fair Mobile......[illegible]	Middling Mobile......[illegible]	
Fair Uplands......[illegible]	Middling Uplands......[illegible]	
Ordinary to good ordinary [illegible]	Inferior [illegible]	

	Bales.		Bales.
Total Stock in this Port......	462,000	American	[illegible]
Do. same time last year......	373,000	American	187,000

The business in YARNS has been active in Manchester at full prices, the Germans being the principal buyers. CLOTHS continue without improvement [illegible] at higher prices [illegible]. Money [illegible] very tight, and the certainty of a large loan [illegible] funds. The CORN market is extremely dull, [illegible] further decline of 1s. ¼ quarter in INDIAN CORN, and [illegible] in FLOUR. White Wheat 10s. 3d.@11s.; Red 10s. [illegible] Western Canal Flour 38s.@39s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 39s.@40s.; Ohio 39s.@40s.; Sour [illegible]; White Indian Corn 34s.@35s.; Yellow [illegible]; Mixed 34s.@34s. 6d. ¼ quarter. [illegible] ROSIN amount to 5,000 bbls. at 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. ¼ cwt. for common quality; a small parcel of a better class having been taken at 8s.@9s. 6d. ¼ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

FEB. 16.—The Cotton Market has been quiet since the date of the above circular—the business for the three days being 27,000 bales, with 9,000 to exporters and speculators. The market closes steadily at prices slightly in favor of buyers. The Manchester market is quiet to-day, with steady rates for yarns and goods.

WHEAT is rather more demand, at an advance of 1d. ¼ [illegible] FLOUR dull, at the above quotations. INDIAN CORN 1s. 6d. per quarter lower.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

COTTON.—Since our circular of 15th and 16th inst. we have received per *Africa* American advices to the 6th inst.; shipments were rather heavier, but receipts falling off; prices had advanced, and freights were tending upwards. These accounts had the effect of strengthening our market without, however, imparting any animation. Speculators, though operating to a fair extent, are not large buyers; and spinners, having taken a considerable quantity during the last fortnight, now purchase very moderately. The sales on Saturday amounted to 8,000 bales, on Monday to 10,000 bales, and to-day to 7,000 bales. Prices are without alteration from Friday. The demand now runs chiefly on the good ordinary to middling qualities, the better descriptions being rather neglected; lower grades, which hitherto were comparatively dear on account of their scarcity, are getting more abundant, having formed the bulk of the late arrivals, and they can now be bought on rather easier terms.

MANCHESTER.—To-day's market has been quiet, both for GOODS and YARNS, but last Tuesday's rates are firmly supported.

The Money market continued extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply. The new Loan will be only £5,000,000, with a funding of Exchequer Bills to the extent of £3,000,000. As these amounts have to be paid in five installments in the course of the next ten months, we may expect the demand will continue active, and the market stringent; but, on the other hand, large quantities of Silver have been received, the Australian steamers are again bringing Specie, and considerable arrivals of Gold are over-due from Australia, altogether giving fair promise of relief. Consols [illegible] day [illegible], but have since declined to [illegible], at which quotation they close to-day.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a better attendance at to-day's market, and a good business has been done in Wheat at improved prices. Flour is unchanged in value, but in better demand. Spanish sold at [illegible], Philadelphia and Baltimore at [illegible], and Western [illegible].

The Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since this day week have been light. However, from Foreign Ports we have received 14,389 quarters WHEAT, [illegible] quarters BEANS, 20,369 quarters INDIAN CORN, 7,[illegible] sacks and 11,[illegible] barrels FLOUR. The exports in the same time comprise 902 quarters WHEAT, 1,[illegible] quarters OATS, [illegible] quarters INDIAN CORN, and 1,[illegible] sacks FLOUR. There has been a moderate business doing during the past week, but owing to the late heavy arrivals from New-Orleans and other American ports, most of which are expected to be forced off ex ship, WHEAT and FLOUR, particularly the lower qualities, continue much depressed and irregular in price. INDIAN CORN has undergone a further decline of 2s. ¼ quarter, without leading to business. The weather has become cold, with easterly winds.

At this day's Market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and rather more disposition to do business was evinced. WHEAT met with a fair consumptive demand, and lower qualities recovered the decline of Friday; while prime parcels may be quoted 1d.@2d. ¼ 70 lbs. dearer. FLOUR was also in better request and more salable, at Friday's rates, being 6d.@1s. ¼ sack and barrel under the currency of Tuesday. OATS and OATMEAL met with an improved demand, and realized fully late rates in the sales made. BARLEY, being scarce, maintained its value, but BEANS and PEAS were each 1s. ¼ quarter lower. INDIAN CORN attracted more attention than of late, and before the close of the market 33s. 6d.@34s. ¼ quarter was obtainable for prime yellow, being 1s. ¼ quarter advance on the low sales made since Friday, although 1s. ¼ quarter under the rates current on this day week. WHITE CORN was obtainable at [illegible] for Southern to 38s. ¼ quarter for good Northern.

A. F. & D. MAXWELL.

Mr. Fillmore's Admission to the Secret Order of Americanism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a parlor of the Astor House, three days before MILLARD FILLMORE sailed for Europe, he was initiated into the Allen organization of Know-Nothings—taking the three degrees in the presence of six persons. Mr. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS [illegible] also had the honor of initiating Mr. FILLMORE in a parlor in Western New-York; he also initiating him to the third degree of the Barker organization. Now, which concern does Mr. FILLMORE intend to stick to?

"Oh! come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." Who took GERMAN LAW in? Was it in a parlor? Yours, [illegible]

☞ The *National Greens* are a new regiment, now fully organized. They have adopted a neat, and cheap uniform.

Highland County.

The Albany *Register* says: It will be seen from our Legislative proceedings, that the scheme [illegible] of the Committee on the question and division of towns and counties, upon the Highland County project, was yesterday called up and disagreed to, and the Committee directed to report a bill for the new county. This will afford those interested—and judging by the petitions and remonstrances presented, they are many—an opportunity to have the matter discussed in Committee of the Whole.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

[illegible]

Q.—Did you give orders to your head book-keeper not to receive any ticket when too much profit was charged thereon? A.—I have given such an order.

Q.—Did it make any difference whether that ticket came from a company or a runner? A.—No.

Q.—Were you in Albany in the Winter of 1854, when the new emigrant bill passed? A.—I was there when it was agitated.

Q.—Do you know what Commissioners were there? A.—I only remember seeing Capt. Crabtree and Mr. Dayton, who acted as council for the commission.

Q.—Do you know of any meetings at the Astor House, at which one or more of the commissioners and some railroad men were present? A.—I attended such meetings.

Q.—What took place at these meetings? It was merely a discussion as to the propriety of using Castle Garden as a landing depot, and the best means of carrying it out.

Q.—Do you know that the Commissioners charge 50 per cent. more than you charge on your line? A.—The Commissioners do not make the charge, but the people at the Garden do. The railroad companies make a fixed charge and allow the Garden 10 per cent. for each passenger; I do not know what they charge at Castle Garden, as I do not receive the money there.

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with the manner in which business is done in Castle Garden? A.—I did know at the commencement.

Q.—(By Councilman Cooper.)—Do you know whether the emigrant is better protected at Castle Garden than when they were landed promiscuously about our wharves? A.—I certainly do.

Some discussion here arose between the Chairman and Councilman Cooper as to the propriety of this question, as they only met to investigate the present management. Mr. Cooper insisted that it was the duty of the Committee to find out the truth, and repeated the question in the following form:

Q.—Are you well acquainted with the forwarding business? A.—I have been in it thirty years.

Q.—Are you aware of your own knowledge whether the emigrant is better protected than he would be out of it? A.—Of my own knowledge I can say that facilities and advantages are afforded them there which they never could secure out of it.

Q.—To whom is this 50 per cent. paid? A.—I do not know; it is received in the Garden.

Q.—Had the People's Line at any time an office in Castle Garden? A.—No.

Q.—By whom were the tickets sold? A.—By the chief clerk there, Capt. Cruttenden.

Q.—Would you have an office there next Summer if the business was carried on there as formerly? A. I have no such anticipation.

[illegible]

Mr. Newton added, upon the close of his evidence, that he never had, has not, nor expects to have any interest in the *Castle Garden organization*. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Trinity Church Controversy—Value of the Property.

The controversy in regard to the value of the property held by the Corporation of Trinity Church in this City, that has been for a long time carried on between Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rector of Trinity, on the one side, and on the other by the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*, (Revs. Drs. Tyng, Anthon, and Cammings,) has been recently switched off from its old and long beaten track, and the prominent opponent of the venerable rector is now Judge William Jay. [illegible]

[illegible] $10,000. Judge Jay replies, that although this was the actual amount [illegible] during the past year, yet to say that this is the largest total of the annual [illegible] public as to the intrinsic worth of the property involved.

He says, that from more than half the lots only nominal rents are now received in consequence of the remote periods of the giving of the leases, during which property was far lower in value than at present.

The Lispenard lease, comprising nearly one hundred lots, yields now a yearly rent of only $8 from each lot, whereas in six years from this date, or in 1862, when the lease will expire the rents will be immediately increased a thousand *fold*. Another lease of nearly four hundred lots, also given when property was very low, stipulated to run for ninety-nine years, yields but three-quarters of a dollar annually on each lot. This lease will terminate in 1866, and the income from the lots now covered by it will be increased in a ratio no less than that of the new valuation of the Lispenard property. He says that "one lot on Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, gives one pepper-corn annually, and another in Murray-street supplies the corporation with the *same quantity of condiment yearly*." He remarks of the new valuations soon to be put upon these lots, that "the pepper-corns will be exchanged for thousands of dollars."

The whole property in the possession of the Corporation comprises about one thousand lots, which are worth, according to the calculation of Dr. Berrian, nearly $10,000,000. Dr. Tyng says that, even according to this estimate, there is no ecclesiastical corporation in England which has so much wealth in its treasury, and he questions whether any similar church organization in the world possesses so great an amount of moneyed means.

It is interesting to read in the *Protestant Churchman*, that the controversy, which has been so long waging, *is only just begun*.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

New-York, No. 351 Broadway, Tuesday, 12 M., March 4, 1856.
Judge Livingston in the Chair.

GUANO.

In June last, resolutions were adopted by the Farmers' Club, recommending to all Agricultural *Societies to ask our Government to take possession* of certain uninhabited and unclaimed islands in the *Pacific, valuable from their enormous deposits of* guano, which had been first discovered by American citizens.

It is now proposed that all Agricultural Societies unite in a petition to the Government to take possession of *all other* islands which have been or may be discovered by American whalers or other Americans, for the benefit of the United States. And that *this shall only apply to islands uninhabited* and entirely out of the jurisdiction of any other nation.

Interesting extracts were read from the *Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d' Horticulture*, Nov. 3 and 4, 1855. The last of these had relation to the origin of the cherry. Mr. Pell then read a paper on stock, selecting for his subject—"Sheep." He spoke of their great value on account chiefly of the fleece; their flesh is affected by their food. He alluded to the diseases of the animal and the most approved form of treatment. If well kept, a flock will average four pound of clean wool to the fleece, worth thirty cents per pound, and will each cost to keep a year about seventy-five cents. The profit of raising sheep is about twenty-two per cent. of the capital invested, including the expense of keeping. Where sheep husbandry is conducted on any extensive scale, the sheep are divided into old sheep, two years old, and breeding and young sheep. The former are put upon the elevated and exposed pastures, and the latter on those that are fertile and sheltered. With all the grasses that do not decline from age, the more sheep you keep the more you may keep, and the more corn you will reap when such lands are ploughed.

Mr. Robinson denounced a bare-bellied, bare-legged set of sheep that could climb better than any goat; regular Shanghae sheep, a Chinese breed of "miserable little brutes," introduced by Capt. Smith, of Connecticut. They were prolific, but so are many other useless Chinese animals, to say nothing of the Chinese potato. He would call attention to a new patent invention, to prevent omnibus horses from falling on the Russ Pavement. It is a sort of crane, that when the horse gives way, suspends him. A very small string will support a horse at the moment he is in danger of falling. The Consolidated Stage Company have indorsed the utility of the contrivance.

Mr. Carver, of Brooklyn, was anxious to hear more about sheep, and made sundry observations as to their management.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR PREPARING [illegible]

Mon. Jean Blanc, of New-Orleans, made a very interesting exhibition of fibres prepared from the stalks of some thirty kinds of wild and cultivated plants. The plants were shown in different stages of manufacture, some of them having parts of the whole plant at one end, and the beautiful flax at the other. Among others were the following plants: Cotton stalk, wild indigo asclepias, (milk-weed,) holly-hock, mallow, marsh-mallow, nettle, wild san foin or lucerne, althea, black mulberry, white mulberry, morus multicaulus, Otaheitan mulberry, yellow willow, manila, okra, passion-flower stalks, Kentucky or ordinary hemp, flax, sugar-cane, grape vine, and eight or ten others, including several of the most common weeds and such as are in many parts of the country considered a nuisance.

The half-prepared specimens showed conclusively that a good and strong fibre can be made from all these plants. How fine these may be made, or how well they may be adapted to fine fabrics is, perhaps, an open question. Some of them, if not all, are undoubtedly fitted to paper manufacture. A piece of rope made from the okra stalk showed to good advantage.

We copy from the Letters Patent, dated Oct. 9, 1855, the following description of the process:

In my process I cut the plants in August or September, close to the ground, and sink a pit *in the field where the plants grow*, from six inches to two feet deep, throwing the earth outside, forming an embankment around the pit. I then commence in the centre of the pit, and set the plants in a perpendicular position with their buts downwards (and *as soon as the plants are cut*, before they have time to die, and while they are still green and alive) and continue to set up around the same, keeping them as near perpendicular as I can, and pressing them closely together until I have filled the pit with the plants or the sprouts of the trees which I cut when young and tender.

I then commence covering the sides of the same with leaves or straw, so as to surround it perfectly; then I commence throwing the earth against the sides on the leaves or straw, making it several inches thick, until the whole is encased in a wall of earth as high as the tops of the plants, leaving the top of the stack or pile uncovered. The reason for my doing as is, that by excluding the surrounding current of the atmosphere and the heat of the sun from the plants, I cause the gas contained in the natural state of the plants to be evolved by degrees, or slowly, and as it is carried off at the top of the plants, the moisture of the earth rises up and through the plants, and destroys the glutinous particles thereof, and causes the fibre to separate from the woody substance, preserving its strength and elasticity, and changing the color to a light yellow. After I have prepared my pit or stack, which may be of any size that the quantity to preserve may indicate, I let it remain in this state from eight to fifteen days, when generally the process will be sufficient; this may be known by taking from the stack at different points and trying it,—if the bark will separate easily from the woody substance, and a light mouldy appearance is visible, then it is time to break up the pit and spread it on the ground to dry.

When the plant is dry, which will be in from five to ten days, the woody portion is separated by passing the plants through any ordinary rollers or beaters, or by horses treading on them. By this process I get the fibre from the wood, and have all its strength and elasticity preserved, and am now able to manage it without having such great quantities to handle. Several of the fibres of the finest qualities will be perfectly prepared by this process for manufacturing. The coarser fibres can be water-rotted for a few days, say six to eight, when they can be fitted for market or manufacturing by the common process of breaking, scutching and hackling flax or hemp.

I do not claim burying the plant in dirt, sand or mud, as described in the "India process" found in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1854, page 174—nor do I claim simply setting the plants on the end with the buts down, as described in the *Southern Cultivator*.

The Chairman said if the fibres of the cotton stalk were found available in the making of good linen, it would prove a discovery of incalculable value. The specimens of fibre submitted by Mr. Blanc attracted the liveliest and warmest admiration.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Lawton, in which the Society expressed a very deep interest in the value of the discovery.

Mr. Waring thought it of sufficient importance for reference to a Committee, which seemed to be the opinion of the meeting.

Mr. Robinson asked why could not common Flax be prepared by Jean Blanc's method, rather than by our old-fashioned water-rotting.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Lawton, Mr. Geissenhainer and Mr. Waring.

A watermelon from Nicaragua, picked sixteen days ago, was exhibited. It was very heavy for its size, and the taste unusually delicious. This indicates that we may yet have delicious melons the year round, by importing them from the "Walker Kingdom" during the few months we do not grow them here.

The house No. 476 Broadway, formerly and late the residence of Dr. Cheeseman, has been converted into a Dry Goods and Silk establishment.

Hon. Edward Everett will receive his friends at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall to-day.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Examinations Continued.

There is no entertainment so rich and alone which we come from feeling so much profited, as the examinations, exhibitions, receptions of the Common Schools. The sight is generally pleasing, but when we note the difference that marks some from others, the intelligent faces of some, the stolid look of others, the hopeful features of some and the scowling, cheerless countenances of others, the careful clothing of some and the rags of others, the sight becomes painful and sad. We asked a lad whom we met yesterday, if the boy who stood next to him in the class was a good scholar; he said "Yes! as good a scholar as any in the class, but his folks are very poor, and he can't dress very well, and he does not like to answer often when he can, because he don't want to be looked at. But I guess he'll go to the *Free Academy* this year, and if he does he'll turn out first-rate."

We turned into the Rivington-street School No. 4, yesterday, where the three Superintendents, most of the local Board and a host of visitors were found testing the qualities of the classes in the departments over which Mr. Demilt, Miss Catharine White and Miss Emily A. White severally preside. Now this is one of the best Schools in the City; but we suppose that if it had been only a "middling" one we should have felt very much the same emotions. *For* after all, we have scarcely a dozen Schools in the City of which we may not properly feel proud, and to which our children may not with great profit be committed. At least, in all of the superior Schools, there is sure to be upon Examination Day a good deal that will engage the sympathy of visitors and inspire them with a fresh love for these people's Colleges. The order strikes all visitors. The silence preserved through so many hours, the absence of restlessness or fidgeting, is wonderful. The movements of the classes are all made to the music of the piano. If a manœuvre is to be executed that would make a noise, some wee bit of a lass steps to the piano, and playing a waltz the noise is unheeded. If a class is brought from one to another part of the grand hall, Mr. Nash strikes the key and the whole school in chorus sing a song, while the class, keeping time, moves into place. The examinations may prove tedious to those who do not follow the questions *carefully; but no parent who has a child in a class* can suffer any such feeling, certainly.

Once more, then, we beg our readers to look in upon their Public Schools. The Superintendents are not one-fourth through their programme, and an inquiry of almost any child at their table, or in the street, will post them as to the ones next to be visited. It does parent and scholar, teacher, and the public good.

The boys of No. 4 were found in excellent condition. In mental arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, and on the Constitution of the United States, they answered promptly and well.

The girls read and sung excellently. Their drawing was highly commended. The Primaries were marvelously well up.

No. 14, (Twenty-first Ward,) in Twenty-seventh-street, was visited on Wednesday last. This edifice is the last of the large buildings erected by the Public School Society, and is a substantial and comfortable house, only lacking suitable recitation rooms. The Primary School, under the care of Miss Kate Myers, Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance of 394 girls and boys. The class for promotion was well advanced and unusually numerous. The order and tone of the school were satisfactory.

The Girls' Grammar School is taught by Miss C. F. Whiting, Principal, with seven assistants. The attendance was 335. There was less of routine observable than usual. The specimens of drawing, penmanship, composition and needlework were very meritorious—especially the needlework. Mr. Curtis distributed a large number of six months' certificates. The visitors were more numerous than in any school yet examined.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of Lafayette Olney, Principal, and six assistants, had an attendance of 276 present. The examinations were thorough, and the classes sustained themselves well. The examiners complained of the want of voice in some of the classes when on the stand. The geography taught by the practical method of drawing on the black board, was a fine exercise. The specimens of pen and pencil maps on the walls of the room, were unusually excellent.

Thursday was spent in the large Eleventh Ward School, (Number 22,) in Stanton-street, corner of Sheriff. The Primary Department, of 806 boys and girls, under the care of Miss H. J. Nicholson, with six assistants, was found in excellent condition, with but a small number in the class designed for promotion, owing to the fact that a number of advanced pupils were promoted about three months since. The class-rooms and accommodations generally are beneath criticism in this Department. The teachers are deserving of much credit for their success in sustaining the character of their School under the circumstances.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss Frances J. Murray, Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance of 240 girls present. The reading was very fine, and the grammar and algebra exercises were carried further than usual. No less than eight of the pupils of this school have been appointed teachers during the past year. The crowning performance was the recitation of a class in book-keeping which is not in the regular course of studies. The promptness and intelligence of the young ladies in the duties of this supposed-to-be unfeminine branch of study surprised the school officers and business men present. It will be recollected that the suggestion was thrown out in the Times some time since, that book-keeping ought to be introduced as a part of the regular course of studies in the girls' grammar and evening schools. This class in No. 22 is the first fruit of that suggestion. In the Evening Schools a single similar example presents itself in the Sixteenth Ward. Miss Sarah Stuart, Principal of the Girls' School, held in No. 45, has taken lessons and commenced teaching quite successfully simple accounts and the rudiments of book-keeping in her school.

The specimens of fine needlework, in crewels especially, were of unusual excellence. Maria Hull for a beautiful piece of needlework, entitled "The Declaration of Independence," and Susan Doyle for an excellent composition, distinguished themselves. Anna White and Cornelia Howe sang a duett with much grace and spirit. Miss C. Garvie gave a fine reading that was much applauded. The school never stood at a higher grade than at present; the premises are very comfortable and the classrooms tolerable. The Boys' Grammar School, Seneca Durand, Principal, with six assistants, had an attendance of 280 boys, in excellent order. The singing taught by the Principal was much commended. The classes in geography, reading, grammar, arithmetic, and algebra, were generally of a higher grade than at the last examination.

School Officers.

The following are the officers of the Wards in which the above-named schools are located. They have not been published before:

OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioners—Dr. J. Miller, George White.
Inspectors.—James H. Brennan, James E. Sparrow.
Trustees.—Alderman Steers, John Mason, Dennis Garrison, John Anderson, Jr., William Cummings, John Pickford, Charles Pooley, Samuel D. Acker.

The School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward are
Commissioners—John Davenport, Layfayette Ranney.
Inspectors—Lewis S. Thomas, Elias H. Herrick.
Trustees—H. M. Schieffelin, Wm. F. Lee, Jasper Corning, John Stephenson, E. Stansbury, E. Kelley, B. B. Atterbury.

Of the Thirteenth Ward:
Commissioners—Andrew J. Case, Stephen Brooker.
Inspectors—*Sandy Higgins, Thomas Young.*
Trustees—George W. Thurber, Jonathan L. Scofield, John Marrener, William Fick, Alonzo G. Reynolds, Wm. H. Romaine, Henry Bauscher, W. W. Young.

The Normal School for training teachers is fast filling up. Its session will commence as soon as 100 females and 50 males are registered.

Old No. 7, in the Tenth Ward had a reception on Friday. The girls here have got a piano on their own responsibility, and on the [illegible] of April they are to have a concert to get the funds to pay for it with.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS—ESCAPE FROM THE CELLS.

Some members of the Eighteenth Ward Police arrested on Monday evening a number of pickpockets, who were plying their profession at the expense of the audience who had assembled at the Academy of Music to hear Hon. Edward Everett's lecture. On being taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, the prisoners gave their names as James Moran, John T. Littlejohn, John Jones, William Quinn, James Foley, and James Williams. They were all locked up, in the cells attached to the Station-house. During the night all the rascals, with the exception of Foley and Williams, managed to make their escape by breaking a hole through the wall of their cell. Foley and Williams, who were in a cell by themselves, were found safe. They were brought before Justice Flandreau, and committed for examination. No traces have been discovered of their companions.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAM-STREET.

The jewelry store of Adam Balk was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of about $700 worth of watches, rings, &c. No clue to the robber or stolen property has been found. A young man named Wm. Bachus was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. He was locked up by Justice Connolly.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Thos. Squire and John Marsh were yesterday arrested by the Fourth Ward Police and brought before Justice Connolly, charged with passing two counterfeit $1 bills on the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They were committed for trial.

[illegible]

James [illegible], James [illegible] and Wm. H. [illegible] were, on Monday night, detected in the dwelling of [illegible], who had entered by forcing open the rear basement door with a "jimmy." [illegible] they had stolen [illegible] Mr. Knowles called in officer [illegible], of the Sixth Ward, and the [illegible] and taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them to prison for trial [illegible].

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Nos. 277, 308, 383, 302, 341, 309, 307, 339, 337, 340, 29, 24, 21, 15, 16, 131, 276, 345, 346, 347, 348, 351, 358 to 378.

Superior Court—Circuit.—Nos. 348, 202, 28, 394, 108, 209, 368, 364, 128, 164, 368, 389, 37, 342, 344.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 30, 61, 148, 193, 208, 309, 216.

More Rogue Enlistments.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday morning Officer De Angelis, one of the *attachés* of Abm. T. Hillyer, United States Marshal, arrested William O'Brien for a violation of the much-talked-of Neutrality Law of the United States of America. The alleged offence is said to consist in the enlistment of twenty recruits in Philadelphia, and the dispatching of them by the steamer which left the Port of New-York, to join the army of Gen. Walker. O'Brien is said to be the same remarkable personage who spotted the passengers, about two months ago, on board the *Northern Light* and the *Star of the West*. O'Brien was sent on to Philadelphia.

Mr. Ebling's Second Trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March Term.

Recorder Smith presided yesterday. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

Clarkson Crolius, Foreman.

Wm. Y. Clark,	John H. Lyell,	Jos. Lambert,
Sylvester Cahill,	Ira Hutchinson,	T. H. Messinger,
Abm. B. Davis,	Thomas Paton,	Campbell Rich,
Benjamin Ellis,	Jos. G. Hamilton,	Lewis Radford,
T. H. Gilhooly,	Shepard Knapp,	Henry Bradford,
Henry W. Hurd,	Wm. H. Knapp,	John Wadsworth,
Russell E. Glover,	Jas. Kelly, Jr.,	Martin Waters.

Thomas M. Adriance.

The Recorder's charge was exceedingly brief. In relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, he repeated his former charges to previous Grand Juries, and opposed *the recent charges of Judge Capron on that* point. According to the City Judge, the Grand Jury *may indict any person accused of* violating the Prohibitory Law; according to the Recorder, they may not.

The trial of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling was continued. Two witnesses, Mr. Morgan L. Mott, and Mr. Robert A. Smith, were examined. We published their testimony in full, on the former trial of Mr. Ebling, in the January Term of the Court. The evidence yesterday did not vary from our former report. The trial will be continued to-day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 3.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.
DECISIONS.

Rowell vs. Lyon.—Report of referee confirmed. Surplus proceeds of the mortgage premises to be distributed according to the principles laid down by him; an order, with special directions, to be drawn and submitted for settlement.

Hempstead vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—Motion to change the place of trial denied, without costs.

Mitchell vs. Hendricks.—Motion to set aside the sale under the decree of foreclosure denied, without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Clements vs. Sheldon.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, without costs.

The Breaking Up of the Ice at St. Louis.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

Immense Loss of Property—Ten Steamers Sunk and Others Crushed to Pieces—Great Excitement on the Levee.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 27.

Yesterday morning, the apprehensions of all connected with the river were excited by a dispatch from Alton, stating that a rise of ten feet had taken place at that point, caused by back water from the Missouri, which was pouring out a tremendous current—the gorge below St. Charles having been swept away. Predictions were then made that the ice here would break up about 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M., when the rise would have had time to reach this point. Accordingly, every boat commencing preparing for the crisis, by shipping a crew, and getting up steam. For several hours all was expectancy and suspense on the levee. Until 11 o'clock, A. M., the river continued to fall, probably on account of a gorge having given way below. The river then commenced rising very rapidly, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., had risen about three feet. Almost all the boats at the levee had steam up, and were turning their wheels.

Ice now commenced running in large cakes, and lodging against the gorge at the foot of Washington-avenue. The current became very rapid and swept and boiled under the gorged ice in the whirlpools, carrying much of the floating ice with it. The ferry boats across the river commenced whistling almost continually, and thousands of persons were attracted to the levee, all anxious to see the first movement of the ice. The boatmen were generally aboard of their boats. Presently the steamer *F. X. Aubry*, lying at the extreme upper end of the levee, raised a long whistle, and exclamations of "The ice is coming," were passed through the crowd—the whole length of the levee. The excitement now became intense, and the store windows were suddenly seen crowded with spectators, many of whom were ladies.

The first object that attracted attention was an old stove, which came down on a large piece of ice—which was instantly capsized and sunk. Then came an old steamboat hull, which, when it struck the gorge, was turned bottom upwards and carried under the ice. It swung around against one of the Alton wharf-boats, and together with a large field of ice, which came just behind it, broke the fastenings of the boat and drove it forcibly ashore. The crowd who had collected on the wharf-boat for a near view of the scene, immediately scattered, and at this instant, ten minutes past 2 o'clock, the whole body of ice opposite the city commenced moving in an unbroken mass. There was one simultaneous shout, and the crowd became quiet awaiting the result. The fire-bells were tolled, and the news that the ice was moving spread like wild-fire through the city.

The crowds of spectators became immense. Foot passengers had continued to cross on the ice up to the time of its moving, and about twenty persons were overtaken while crossing on the thoroughfare at the foot of Chesnut-street. They made their best possible speed to reach shore, and we believe all gained a safe landing, and had no time to spare.

The ice at first moved very slowly and without any perceptible shock. The boats lying above Chesnut-street were merely shoved ashore, and for the first 5 minutes sustained no damage. Messrs. Eads & Nelson's *Submarine No. 4*, which had just finished her work at the wreck of the *Parthenia*, was almost immediately capsized and became herself a hopeless wreck. The *Submarine* floated down lying broadside against the *Federal Arch*, which boat was being wrecked and of little value. Here the destruction commenced. The *Federal Arch* parted her fastenings, and at once became a total wreck. Lying below the steamers *Australia, Adriatic, Brunette, Paul Jones, Falls City, Altoona, A. B. Chambers* and *Challenge*, all of which were torn away from the shore, and in company with the *Submarine* and *Federal Arch* floated down with the immense field of ice. *This fleet of* ten boats were more or less damaged at starting, *by crowding against one another*. All the upper works of the *Brunette* and *Australia* were torn to pieces, and the *Altoona* was badly damaged. The shock of the crashing of these boats when they were driven together, can be better imagined than described. All their ample fastenings were as nothing against the enormous flood of ice, and they were carried down apparently fastened and wedged together. The first obstacles with which they came in contact were a large fleet of wood-boats, barges and canal-boats.

These small fry were either broken to pieces, or forced out of the water upon the Levee in a very damaged condition. We are not able to state the number, but there could not have been short of fifty in all, which were either sunk, broken to pieces or carried away with the descending boats. About twenty of them met with the latter fate, and the whole fleet lodged about one mile below, against the point of the Island at the Lower Dyke. The *Adriatic* lost one of her wheels by swinging against the *Falls City*, after they landed upon the bar below. The *Falls City* is very badly damaged. The *Paul Jones* also badly damaged. The *A. B. Chambers* sustained but slight damage. The *Challenge* did not fare so well and was badly injured.

After these boats had passed down, the *Ben Accord* and *Highland Mary*, lying together, were carried off, and are both a total loss. The new *St. Paul* on the docks, was slightly damaged, and part of the docks were swept away from under her. The *Highland Mary* struck against the *Dis-Vernon*, damaging the latter boat considerably. The *Louisville* was also torn away from her moorings, and at last accounts was lying broad side and across the current with the other boats below. She is probably a total loss. *The Lamartine* was carried away in the same manner, and will doubtless be lost. The *Westerner* broke her fastenings and swung against the *Jeannie Deans*, injuring the latter boat considerably. Of the other boats, in what was considered the safe harbor above the dyke, there is scarcely one that did not receive some slight injury by the contact of the fleet as it passed down, but their damages were comparatively slight, and they are thought to be safe from further loss.

Some of the boats lying above Chesnut-street, fared badly in the meantime. The *F. X. Aubry* was forced into the bank and had her starboard wheel broken. The noble *Nebraska*, which every one thought was in a most perilous situation, had her larboard wheel, and was not otherwise much injured. [illegible] forced ashore, and [illegible] the Alton wharf boats [illegible] were [illegible] forced away from there and floated down [illegible] the *Cleona* and *Gossamer* [illegible] lodged, where they were soon [illegible] and [illegible] came floating down alone. The ferry boat [illegible] of the *Shenandoah* with her. The steamers *Clara* and *Ben Bolt* were both badly damaged by the ice, and forced ashore. The *G. W. Sparhawk* was sunk, and looked as if broken in two, lying at the shore. The [illegible] wharf boat maintained its position against the flood, and saved three boats below, viz.: the *Polar Star, J. S. Pringle*, and *Forest Rose*, none of which were, up to this time, materially injured.

After running about one hour, the character of the ice was changed, and it came down in a frothy, crumbled condition, with an occasional heavy piece. At the end of two hours it ran very slowly, and finally stopped, about 5½ o'clock P. M. During this interval a number of passengers crossed in from the ferry landing on Bloody Island. They were chiefly passengers by one of the trains just arrived, and desirous of reaching the city, while they had an opportunity. The experiment was a daring one, but they all landed safely on this side.

Just before the river gorged, huge piles of ice, twenty and thirty feet in height, were forced up by the current on every hand, both on the shore and at the lower dyke, where so many of the boats had come to a halt. In fact these boats seemed to be literally buried in ice. The ice had not been broken below Cahokia Bend, and all the drift thus far had gorged between the city and that point. Hence its sudden stop. At 6 o'clock P. M. the river had risen at least ten feet. This suspension of the ice was considered unfavorable, as it would doubtless soon start again with increased weight and force. The thousands of spectators who had collected on the Levee, began to disperse as darkness fell upon the devastation scattered around, fully assured that the morning would present a wider scene of destruction. There was no way of forming an estimate of the amount of damage that had been done, and no conjecturing that which was to come. The terrible sweep of water, with its burden of ice—the mashing to pieces of boats—the hurrying to and fro of the excited crowd, was one of the most awful and at the same time imposing scenes we ever witnessed. The officers and crews of many of the boats went down the current with them—the lookers-on became alarmed, and sprang from boat to boat in a rush for the shore, and we heard it rumored that two or three lives were lost in the general *melée*. The Captains and owners of canal, flatboats and barges fled, leaving their property to the mercy of circumstances. They could evidently do nothing to save it.

About 7 o'clock P. M., the gorge below sunk, and the ice commenced running again. The current was now much more swift than it had been before, and the night was very dark, a heavy and steady rain having set in. It is now impossible to tell how many boats have been damaged, or to what amount. Of the boats that remained at the wharf at dark, the following have been sunk or swept down by the tide: *Regulator, F. X. Aubry, N. L. Milburn, Alice, Luella, Clara, Ben Bolt, G. W. Sparhawk*, sunk—*Polar Star, J. S. Pringle*, loaded for New-Orleans—and *Forest Rose*; leaving only three boats, the *Gossamer, Badger State* and *Nebraska*, at the Levee.

We are utterly at a loss to tell how any of the above named boats have fared, or to what point they will be carried. From a messenger who has just returned from the Arsenal, we learn that the steamers *Alvarado* and *A. B. Chambers*, are lying in a slough just above the Arsenal, safe. The *Falls City* has gone to the east side of the Island.

CORRECTED ESTIMATE OF VESSELS SUNK AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

There are numbers of our citizens, as well as others at a distance from St. Louis, who have formed erroneous opinions in reference to the extent of the damage done to the steamboats during the late terrible catastrophe, and in order to impart correct information to our readers, we have made out a statement of the facts, which may be relied upon as correct. The excitement incident to occurrences of the kind having passed away, we are now enabled to give reliable information as to the actual losses and damages.

BOATS SUNK.

Sam Cloon	$15,000	Highland Mary	3,000
G. W. Sparhawk	12,000	Fifty wood and canal boats	25,000
Submarine No. 4	30,000		
Federal Arch	1,000	Loss by sinking	$80,000
Bon Accord	2,000	Loss by damages	20,000
Shenandoah	1,000		
Total loss			$100,000

BADLY DAMAGED.

New St. Paul will break in two in all probability. She was badly broken last night. *Submarine No. 5, Alice, Wiggins Ferry, Clara, Australia, Brunette, Falls City, Altoona, Niagara, Lamartine, Jenny Lind.*

MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

F. X. Aubry, N. L. Milburn, Luella, Gossamer, Badger State, J. S. Pringle, Ben Bolt, Polar Star, Forest Rose, Paul Jones, A. B. Chambers, Challenge, Lucinda, Dis-Vernon, Jeannie Deans, Louisville, Wm. Baird, Minnesota, Westerner, A. G. Goddin. There may have been other boats at the landing that were injured, but if there were, their injuries were so slight that it was not considered worth speaking about.

In addition to the sunken boats, we have yet to add the *Sonora*, but as she sunk up the Missouri River, we did not include her in our list of disasters at the St. Louis wharf.

Border Ruffianism in Chicago—An Assault on the Editor of the Journal.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the Border Ruffian Party in this city opened the ball, Pierce's District-Attorney, Thomas Hoyne, leading off in the disgraceful game of attempting to intimidate Anti-Nebraska editors. As Mr. Charles L. Wilson, one of the editors of the Chicago *Journal*, was passing up Clark-street, he was met in front of the *Tribune* buildings by Hoyne, when the latter commenced abusing Mr. Wilson, threatening to pull his nose. Mr. W. advised this doughty "fight and crush" champion of Douglas' of the danger of attempting anything of the sort, whereupon Hoyne struck Mr. W. in the face. Of course a fight ensued, the result of which must have been highly unsatisfactory to Hoyne, who found that he had "caught a Tartar" and a good drubbing into the bargain. The editor gave the District-Attorney decidedly the worst of the bargain so hastily struck.

We regret, for the sake of our friends of the State Bank, that Mr. Wilson should have so unceremoniously landed the United States District-Attorney into their banking-room, through the large plate-glass window; but we think if Charles had thought a moment he would not have made a deposit of such depreciated currency. As soon as the circumstances rendered locomotion possible, the United States District-Attorney found a change of location decidedly advantageous, and the sooner made the better. Mr. Wilson waited upon the battle-ground until his assailant got out of sight, and then proceeded as calmly on his way as though nothing had happened.

We here give the *Journal's* version of the affair:

BORDER RUFFIANISM ARRIVED!—A UNITED STATES LAW OFFICER LEADING OFF.

We duly chronicle the first demonstration of Border Ruffianism in our city, led by one Thomas Hoyne, by the *grace of* Franklin Pierce, United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

We had heard for some time of the longings of this Government Official to attempt to thrash some Anti-Nebraska editor, and that fortune has fallen to our lot.

While walking on Clark-street this morning, we were accosted by Mr. Hoyne, and threatened with personal chastisement, if we again used his name in the *Journal*. We replied that we were not to be intimidated. Whereupon the valiant hero struck us on the face.

His friends clearly had a right to claim first blood for Hoyne! What followed Mr. H. is at liberty to describe in his next Nebraska speech.

Meanwhile, we suppose his time will be occupied in looking up some other Anti-Nebraska editor to thrash, unless he is perfectly satisfied with us in the premises.

It is presumable that Mr. Hoyne is quite content with having thoroughly disgraced himself by getting up a street brawl, as well as with his experience in attempting to punish an Anti-Nebraska editor.

We are informed that the cause of Mr. Hoyne's attack upon Mr. Wilson was because the latter had printed the former's rabid Abolition speeches of 1848, side by side with his rabid Pro-Slavery speeches in 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

New-Jersey Mercers have come in very freely during the week, and prices have declined materially, say 25c.@37c. ℔ ℔. Two loads of Nova Scotias have arrived, one, of poor quality, is selling for [illegible] ℔ bushel, and the other, of superior quality, is going at 65c.@70c. Carters, Junes, and Western Reds, are not coming in much, on account of the high [illegible] on the Railroads. Jersey Carters from Monmouth County, are nearly in.

Russia Turnips come in faster than the demand, and are on the decline. The same may be said of White Turnips.

Apples are not plentiful, but do not go up much, as large supplies are looked for as soon as navigation opens.

Butter is a little more active, with a slight decline. Eggs are coming in quite freely, and are considerably lower.

Light corn-fed Jersey Pigs are scarce, and sell readily at our quotations.

There is some demand for Roasting Pigs, with none in market, so far as we could learn.

[illegible] is [illegible] and cheap as ever. The amount brought forward this Winter has been greater than during several years past.

[illegible]

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, March 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid, at [illegible] for Pearls, and [illegible] for Pots.

COFFEE—Remains quiet at former quotations, [illegible] the auction sale announced for Friday next.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The demand is not so brisk, but prices are well sustained. The sales since our last embraced about [illegible] bales, about 10⅝c. for Upland Middling, [illegible] and proportionate rates for other grades.

FISH—Dry Cod are now more freely offered, and purchased chiefly at [illegible] Mackerel are likewise steadier, [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour displays increased firmness, the inquiry being good both for home use and shipment [illegible] 8,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is comparatively active and is in good request at advancing rates. [illegible] $1 95, and Southern Red at $1 80@$1 [illegible]. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is in pretty fair demand at previous figures, [illegible] and White; [illegible] for mixed Southern and Western, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River purchased at [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at old prices.

HOPS—We heard that [illegible] bales were sold at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

IRON—There were 140 tons Scotch Pig disposed of in lots, at $36@$36 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Scarce and quiet.

LEAD—Galena is unchanged. [illegible] Nothing new in English.

LEATHER—All descriptions are saleable and firm, with a moderate supply offering.

LIME—Rockland is worth [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl., but is scarce and quite inactive.

MOLASSES—We heard of sales of 400 bbls. [illegible] at 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is [illegible] of uncertain value. Spirits Turpentine brings, in lots, 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon, being less abundant and in improved request. Tar ranges from $2 37½@$2 50 ℔ bbl. with a moderate supply and demand. Rosin is plenty and heavy, the inquiry being a tame one.

OILS—We can notice nothing really new [illegible] Sperm or Olive. Linseed is retailing only at [illegible] ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and nominal, [illegible] freely offered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather dull and heavy. The sales since our last including [illegible] 600 bbls., in lots, closing at $16 12½ for Mess, and $14 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¼c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 6¾c.@9¾c. for Hams and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy, [illegible] Lard is [illegible] including 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. [illegible] 11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues to favor [illegible] plentiful and in slack request. [illegible] Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales, in lots, at [illegible] Butter is selling moderately, at 17c.@25c. for Ohio, [illegible] for Common to very good State; and [illegible] for Prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Rules dull and heavy at old figures.

SALT—The market is badly supplied and is quiet. Prices have not varied much.

SEEDS—Are selling slowly, at old figures.

SOAP—[illegible]

SUGARS—Are rather inactive, but are firmly held.

TALLOW—Sales of [illegible] at [illegible]

TOBACCO—Is in greatly reduced supply, and is held very firmly, though it is not active. The sales since Friday embrace [illegible] Kentucky, at [illegible] Seed Leaf, at 8½c.@18½c.; 32 Florida, at [illegible]; 125 bales Havana, at [illegible]; and [illegible] made public.

WHISKY—The sales, since our last, embraced [illegible] 500 barrels Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was not very large, but there was more inquiry for freight-room, and rates were firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔.; 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@7½d.; [illegible] at 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For other European ports, the shipments were light, and rates were unchanged. For Australia, there was a moderate business in measurement goods, at 50c. ℔ foot. For California, the same state of *freight was quoted at 50c. ℔ foot, without much being* effected.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. [illegible]'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] New-York, Tuesday, March 4.

Flour—State and Western.—My last report was of the 26th ult., per *Canada*, via Boston. With an active demand for the home trade and shipment to the Eastern States, together with some inquiry for export to Great Britain, France, and the Mediterranean, prices had improved 12½c.@25c., when the telegraphic advices per *America* reached us on Friday, 29th ult. Anxious to buy unfavorable accounts, the market was quite unsettled, but, with a renewal of the inquiry, the advance above noted was maintained. The *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to 20th ult., arrived this morning. Her advices have strengthened the views of holders, but [illegible] the mails having only been delivered [illegible]. Common to good State, $7 [illegible]; 18⅞@$7 87½; Superfine to fair grade Extra Ohio, Indiana, &c., $7 [illegible]; Extra Genesee [illegible] Southern—Common to good brands, [illegible]; Fancy and Extras, $8 [illegible] $9 25@$9 for all qualities. Shipments from New-York from Feb. 25 to March 4, [illegible] 11,276 bbls.; Corn, [illegible] South America, 1,541; West Indies, [illegible] Canaries, 1,211; Australia, [illegible]

Wheat.—The demand for milling has been [illegible] the week, with [illegible] shippers' orders, however, are below current rates. [illegible] of good Canadian White have been [illegible] choice at $1 98. Good Western Red, $1 [illegible] Southern and Genesee White no [illegible] places. Shipments from New-York, from [illegible] 4, both inclusive—To Liverpool, 3,500 bushels; Genoa, [illegible]

Indian Corn.—There has been but little activity in the market during the week; the home and Eastern trade have purchased to a moderate extent, but for export little inquiry has existed. Southern Yellow, 74c.; Western 74c. ℔ 56 ℔s.; Southern Mixed, 73c.@[illegible]; Mixed, (old,) 74c.@75c. Round Yellow, [illegible] Shipments from New-York, from Feb. 25 to March 4, both inclusive—To Liverpool, [illegible]; South America, [illegible] 11,646; West Indies, 1,500 [illegible]

Rye.—The export inquiry has [illegible] [illegible] 3s. Shipments from New-York, from Feb. 25 to March 4, [illegible] 11,898; Bremen, 17,164. [illegible] Freights.—To London, Flour, [illegible] 10d.@11d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, [illegible] at 2s. 6d.@5s.; Antwerp, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] to mailed to [illegible] a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] at One Dollar a year for single Copies, [illegible] Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one [illegible].

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. [illegible] intended for insertion must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be obtained on application to him.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in ample season for the mail per steamship Illinois. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last Steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; Full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The United States Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating $80,000 for new fortifications at Galveston, and the remainder of the day was occupied in a debate on the Illinois election case. In the House, the Senate bill providing for the construction of ten sloops of war was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to prevent the introduction into this country of foreign criminals, paupers, &c. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, from the Committee to which the matter had been referred, to regulate the sale of potatoes, requiring that they shall be sold by weight. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act authorizing the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court in this City, designed to settle the Davies and Peabody controversy by abolishing the office in dispute. The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the levying of a mill tax for the support of the State Government, was ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

The News by the Baltic.

The United States mail steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing four days' later news from Europe. She has had a rough passage, and reports having encountered large fields of ice and icebergs as far South as 42 degrees. The *Baltic* has brought no intelligence of the missing steamship *Pacific*. Indeed there seems now to be but a faint hope left for the safety of this splendid steamship, her passengers or crew. It may be that, seriously damaged, she has been unable to extricate herself from vast quantities of ice, by which she has been surrounded; but even this is looked upon as hardly probable, and the most sanguine are giving up all expectation of ever hearing of the *Pacific* again.

The news brought by the *Baltic*, from Europe, is meagre in the extreme. Preparations for the approaching Conferences, which were to open on the 22d of February, were the chief topics of interest. Most of the Plenipotentiaries had arrived in Paris, and their presence there seems to have given rise to numberless speculations as to the probable termination of their deliberations on the great questions of the day. It is alleged, on the one hand, that Russia will come [illegible] the diplomatic contest, seeing that France and Austria, each seeking peace, will be disposed to accede to her demands, and coerce England on the points upon which, at present, the greatest difference of opinion exists. On the other hand, it is emphatically declared, by the London *Post*, the British Ministerial Organ, that the alliance between France and England was never more firm than it is now, and that the report of France leaning to the side of Austria in the negotiations, is wholly without foundation. Within a brief space of time, however, the truth will be known: and the most important questions ever submitted, perhaps, to a European Congress, will finally be decided. Until then, it would be impossible to foretell whether, if there is to be Peace, it will be a sound or a hollow one, or whether the War will be recommenced with redoubled vigor.

The London Press is almost silent on the subject of the pending difficulties with the United States. An observation in the *Times*, (which will be found quoted among our extracts,) that the British Government intend, immediately, to augment the army in Canada, will attract attention.

The London papers publish the particulars of the new British Loan for five millions sterling, the leading features of which we have elsewhere transferred to our columns.

The financial accounts by this opportunity show an improvement of 1⅛ per cent. in the French Funds, and about ⅛ per cent. in the British Consols. The new English Loan is reduced, under the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to eight millions sterling; five millions being all that is immediately wanted for the extra expenses of the Government, and three millions to fund a corresponding amount of outstanding Exchequer bills. The markets at Liverpool are slightly better for Grain and Provisions, and steady for Cotton. Trade at Manchester continues encouraging.

[illegible] of [illegible].

—Hon. Thomas [illegible], a member of the XXXIIIrd Congress from Mississippi, has declined the appointment of Consul at Havana. The nomination was sent to the Senate and confirmed a month ago. It was understood to have received the sanction of the nominee, whose ill-health it was represented required a change of climate. Whether the lateness of the season, or private causes have intervened, Mr. Singleton has, after all, added himself to that long roll of gentlemen, who, with the same honor tendered them, have preferred to stay at home. It is supposed that the Havana Consulship has now been offered to every white male of adult years in the State of Mississippi; and that it will have to stand over until the rising generation of that Commonwealth attain majority. In the course of three years it has been declined by a half-dozen Judges, Congressmen, and Militia Colonels—personal friends of Hon. Jeff. Davis—not one of whom seems to appreciate that snug bit of Government patronage. The defect is nevertheless in the market rather than in the article. Although its revenue has been greatly curtailed by the recent Consular Reform bill, the Consulate will still yield the incumbent a net income of $2,500 a year, which, with strict economy, may be made to cover the cost of housekeeping even in that costliest of cities.

Fortunately, in the person of the acting Consul, Mr. Wm. H. Robertson, the country has the best representative it could employ there; familiar with the language, habits, and national character of the people, and abundantly conversant with the politics of the island, Mr. Robertson has conducted the office through four or five years of fillibusterism, ill-feeling, and jealousy, with a tact and discretion indispensable at a period so critical; has vindicated with uniform firmness and success the rights of American citizens invoking his protection; and acquired by his dignified self-respect, frankness, courtesy, the respect and friendship of the insular officials, as well as of the throng of Americans frequenting Havana in the Winter. Mr. Robertson has, in fact, shown every qualification for his position, save political service to the Administration, which long residence abroad has prevented, had he been otherwise disposed to yield it. He has, therefore, no chance of elevation to the full honors of the Consulate; he can only keep the berth warm until some desperate individual is ready to displace him.

Shall we Arbitrate or Fight?

A series of most astonishing blunders, that bear the appearance in certain instances, which we need not here particularize, of intentional deception, in the diplomatic negotiations between our Government and that of England, in relation to the Central American question, has placed us in an unfavorable light before the eyes of Europe.

Lord Clarendon, in the Peers, and Lord Palmerston, in the Commons, have silenced a lively opposition by asserting that a tender of amicable arrangement by means of arbitration had been submitted to our Government, and had met with no response. The effect of such a statement was inevitable. It convicted us of an implacable anxiety for war; a quarrelsome disposition to decline any peaceful accommodation; a resolution to stand uncompromisingly to the very letter of its bond. It is difficult to over-estimate the prejudice such a statement must inflict upon us in the public opinion of the world. It is between nations as among individuals; he who prefers to plunge at once into a lawsuit, rather than submit the issue to the opinions of unbiased referees, exposes his cause to serious suspicions of weakness. We cannot afford to embark in a contest with this censure affixed to us. No Government can afford to defy the sense of mankind. Hence in each of the wars we have entered upon a due regard to the opinions of other nations has required a declaration of the case upon which we act, with a defence of the motives. That despotic Governments are subjected to the same law has been evinced by the anxiety of Russia to justify every step of her progress throughout the war now closing. The Government of England has therefore placed ours in a false position; it has secured the attitude, always coveted in such cases, of defence. It has the vantage ground of having made an apology, (which was never made,) and an offer of accommodation, (which was never tendered,) and of being nevertheless thrust into the contest.

What then is the policy of the United States? We think there can be no hesitation about it. These announcements of offered abitrament on the part of England, and the allegation that we have not yet responded, certainly leave us the option of accepting or declining such a solution. On duly considering the subject we think the offer should be accepted,—not because the decision of the case is likely to be favorable; though we are by no means sure that either France or Russia is not sufficiently disinterested to make an equitable award,—not because we are friendly to such references, or that we can recall a single instance where they have been acquiesced in by the contestants. The experience we formerly had, in the award of the King of the Netherlands in regard to the Northeastern boundary, instructs us as to the futility of all such palliatives. But we must have the approbation of public opinion in our favor. Considering the strong monarchical prejudices uniformly against us, we cannot dispense with the strongest possible case. And that power, at this day of the world, when war grows daily more and more difficult of excuse, which insists upon an appeal to arms, before it has exhausted every means tending to a pacific accommodation—before it has pursued and finally satisfied itself of the unreality of the merest phantoms of peace, called up by juggling diplomatists—before the exhibition of the largest patience, forbearance, and anxiety to conciliate,—that Power surrenders to its antagonist all the indispensable sympathy and support afforded by universal public opinion. We were too young at the era of the Revolution to do without this aid; it was invoked, and insured us success. We are too young still to make war against the [illegible] of the race. And we must bear in mind the alternative, or rather the dilemma, presented to this Government, lies between arbitration, or war, or peace without arbitration. War, with or without arbitration, the American people are not prepared for. And the very bathos of absurdity would be reached if, declining a reference to any umpire, we sit down, wrapping our wrongs about us, hugging them to our breast, and refusing to adjust them in either of the only ways known to nations—the sword, or the award of equity.

Conceding, however, that war is inevitable—that any arbitrament, if submitted to, must eventuate in that—still, reason and expediency plead for the arbitration. The most creditable line of argument does not, perhaps, lie in the circumstance that we are unprepared for a conflict with England, and that any delay, however secured, is of the utmost moment. Such is, however, the honest fact. The reference may enable us to dispense with a warlike vindication of our rights. It will certainly enable us to provide for it. And, while the friends of peace may fairly hope that whatever belligerent heat exists will cool down and disappear in the interval of reflection thus secured, the advocates of war will admit that the period may be most profitably employed in arming for the conflict, to which an adverse decision might possibly give place. A notice of intention to expel the English from Central America has been advocated in the Senate. A submission to arbitrament must answer all the ends of such notice, would afford time for preparation, would set us right in the favor of the world. We are at a loss to conceive on what reasonable ground it can be declined. There is a candidly avowed disinclination to a rupture of our present relations, on the part of England, and we ought to have, on our part, a sufficient confidence in the justice of our claims, and the power to enforce them, to be able to act with that degree of magnanimous forbearance which is the characteristic of conscious strength.

The Premier Duke of England.

There was nothing either in the personal or political qualities of the Duke of Norfolk, of whose death we have account by this mail, to challenge consideration. For many years his chief title to distinction was his being the Premier and only Roman Catholic Duke, as was the Premier Earl of England, Lord Shrewsbury, also of the old creed. The Duke, however, parted with this solitary feather in his plume some few years since in affront at the celebrated Bull with which Cardinal Wiseman invaded England. His life, indeed, was passed in most harmless exploits. One of his ancestors, so far back as 1843, the one upon whose gate before the battle of Bosworth was set the celebrated distich,

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dicken thy master is bought and sold,"

was created Earl Marshall of England, with power to bear in the King's presence a golden staff tipped at each end with black, the upper part adorned with the royal arms, and the lower with those of his own family, for which arduous duty he was to receive £20 a-year. This precious privilege he bequeathed to his descendants. For some years the late Duke was equal to the task, and maintained sufficiently respectably the unsullied fame of his ancestors in carrying gold sticks. But, unfortunately, some short time since, one evening after dinner at Windsor, he exhibited a slight uneasiness of motion, the result of a too pleasant potation, to which gold sticks like other sticks, will sometimes give way, and Queen Victoria, who maintains a steadiness of deportment worthy of her good grandmother Charlotte, dismissed the Duke for this accidental gayety, and deprived him of his mastership of horse. The subject created much merriment and some mention in the *Times*. The only other occasion on which he rose above the usual dull, dead surface of his order, was almost equally unfortunate. Beef and beer are held by all Englishmen as institutions, and they are preculiarly chary of their being touched. On occasion of an agricultural dinner, however, in Sussex some years since, the Duke undertook to promulgate the heresy that there was another diet far cheaper and almost as nutritious, and boldly exclaimed, that no Englishman need go to bed grumbling, as long as he had a basin of hot water with a notion of Curry powder sprinkled through. We need hardly say that this recommendation was received over England with indignant shouts of "Try it yourself," and the Duke was, by popular will, declared entitled to add to his many other titles, that of "Curry Norfolk," under which name he has been since in all places and many pantomimes known.

The secession of the Duke to the ranks of Protestantism, during the Roman invasion excitement of '49, was regarded as a heavy blow and great discouragement by the English Roman Catholics, who conceived that all disasters would follow, according to superstitious legends in old Catholic houses, on the departure of one of the Norfolks from the ancient faith. But the Duke's conversion, like many of those in the days of Henry and Elizabeth, was more the result of political feeling than strong faith, and of personal anger at the active part taken by his son in sustaining the arrogant pretensions of the Church of Rome. But the late was not the only Duke of Norfolk who abjured. His grandfather, of whose wandering round the Brighton Pavilion Thackeray in his lectures has so pleasantly told, took the Protestant oaths to obtain the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords. However, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the father towards Catholicity is sure to be more than compensated for in the fanatical devotion of his son, who unites to a singular sweetness and goodness of nature, a most bigoted surrender of every feeling and faculty to the interest of the Church.

The late Duke was married to the sister of the Duke of Sutherland, Byron's second love, of whom he speaks in his letters "as so beautiful and shy." The present Duke is married to the daughter of Sir Edmund Lyons, who won such laurels in the East. She has become a convert to her husband's faith.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Subject of Missions under Special Consideration.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—known, in brief, as the A. B. C. F. M.—has its troubles, like other Societies and other people. And like them, too, it meets occasionally to ask counsel of its brethren. A lively time is in prospect here, and the signs of the times indicate that if, in the multitude of counselors there is safety, there is also likely to be great diversity of opinion in regard to the question that has brought the A. B. C. F. M.'s together, and that the clash of counter-interests will place the body in imminent hazard of producing a spectacle of brotherly counsel which is not precisely synonymous with brotherly unity and harmony. However, there is something always to be gained by the application of remedies that accelerate the circulation. A brisk medicine purifies the body from foul humors, and where the disease is deep-seated and has been long troublesome, no matter how harsh the remedy, provided it performs its work efficiently. In that case, the man is doubly strong, and his spirits doubly equable.

The questions which are immediately in dispute, and the discussion, or possibly the settlement of which will be the business of the special meeting of the American Board called for this meeting, touch the whole subject of Foreign Missions. It is to be decided, in the first place, whether the American system of evangelizing heathen lands will be rendered more effective by the adoption of a plan of early school education, or by itinerant oral preaching. Second, there grows out of this one question or multitude of smaller ones—such as the utility of teaching the natives of India the English tongue; whether the native helpers should be elevated to a prominent rank; whether houses for preaching should be provided; whether the Press is an agent to be developed, and whether the various fields of missionary labor in the East should be cultivated more carefully and zealously than they have been; or whether in view of the changes in popular sentiment among the heathens themselves, and in consideration of their increasing desire to attain a knowledge of the English language as a means of increasing their worldly possessions, and putting them all comfortably in the road to wealth, whether the school system now pursued should not be forsaken, and preaching at large through the country be resorted to. And thirdly, out of this last question grows another, which is nothing more nor less than a question of veracity; and this trouble has grown out of the following circumstances:

A Deputation was sent out to India, in August, 1854, by the authority of the American Board, for the purpose of examining into all the points which have been at issue. This deputation consisted of Rev. Dr. Anderson, Senior Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. These gentlemen went to India *via* England, explored, examined, instituted comparisons, held conventions in the Indies, and returned to this country six weeks since; bringing their sheaves with them, with specimens of the grapes of the land. Their report is what calls this body together here in Albany, on this memorable anniversary of Inaugurations. The Board, it is supposed, will endeavor to signalize the occasion by the inauguration of a composite system that shall meet the views of all, and offend the prejudices of none.

In short, there is to be a general overhauling of all the acts of the Prudential Committee of the Board. And the question of veracity comes in just here: Did, or did not the Prudential Committee empower their delegates to act as well as counsel? It is this point that gives trouble. Did the delegates order the Mission Schools to be closed as a consequence of their visit,—or did the delegates do nothing except advise and counsel? There is no present answer to these queries; and it may be distasteful to have anything said about them. Still, such things are talked of.

The sessions begin this evening at Dr. Palmer's Church, and will continue till the subjects in dispute are settled in one way or another; a work which will occupy two or three days at least.

A. M.

CITY POLITICS.

Grand Eighteenth Ward Demonstration in Favor of Fillmore and Donelson.

There was a very respectable meeting of the residents of the Eighteenth Ward, who are in favor of the election of Millard Fillmore to the Presidency, and Andrew Jackson Donelson to the Vice-Presidency, at the Demilt Dispensary, last evening. The Committee of Arrangements were fortunate in being able to secure an appropriate place for the meeting. The Dispensary, as our readers may have heard, and as the name implies, is a receptacle for those who are sickly, whose present and prospective condition entitles them to the commiseration and aid of the healthy and the benevolent. In such an institution, above all others, the Committee of Arrangements considered it desirable that that portion of the great American Party who talk of the possibility of electing Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, should meet, and there they did meet. There were full thirty persons present—a very select and respectable party, and they had a very nice and quiet time. The American Party has heretofore been much spoken against because of its proscription and secrecy. It is not by injunction, proscriptive or secret, now. Since the adjournment of the National Nominating Convention, the doors of the American Party have been thrown open to all; and since the publication of the nominations made by that Convention, there has been no need of locking them, for they are still as private and select as the silliest Know-Nothing could desire.

Hon. James Brooks, who was the principal physician present last evening, fearing that such would continue to be the case, urged the most robust of the party to venture out, (as soon as the weather and the condition of the streets should render it consistent with a due regard for themselves to do so,) represent their case to the people, and ask the well-disposed to come in and help them. The suggestion was received with favor, and then he proceeded to tell them just what they should say to the people in order to secure their aid. They were first to tell them that the American Party does not make war against foreigners; that they welcomed them to our shores; and then to inform them that foreigners are not capable of self-government, and consequently totally unfit to take any part in the Government under which they live; that they did not war against the Roman Catholic religion, but denounced the Pope and all who obey his commands; and that they as a party had not sufficient confidence in their wives and daughters to trust an unmarried Priest with them, in a private room, for more than an hour at a time. At least he declared his unwillingness to submit those dear to him to such a test. Returning to the subject of labor and its interests, he stated that he was willing foreigners should be admitted to our work-shops on an equality with other mechanics, and that he was willing to share the profits of labor with them—a statement which gave comfort to a reporter in his employ, who soon after was seen to smile. In conclusion, he called upon them to stand by Millard Fillmore as the signer of the Fugitive Slave law, and by Andrew Jackson Donelson as a lover of the peculiar institution, and the owner of a hundred slaves.

The meeting adjourned soon afterwards.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening—Douglass Taylor, Vice-Chairman, presiding. The only business done was the ordering of an election on the first Tuesday of next month for Chairman of the Committee, in place of Solomon B. Noble, who has gone to join the forces of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.

THE SOFTS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The Herrick wing of the Softs of the Nineteenth Ward, held a meeting at Dewey's Four Mile House, last evening, "for the formation of an effective organization," and to protest against the rule of the bogus delegates admitted to the Tammany Hall General Committee, as the representatives of that Ward, in defiance of the expressed voice of the people.

☞ Mayor Wood advertises for proposals to remove the dirt, ice and snow from Broadway, between the Astor-House and Union-square, the whole to be done between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., and completed by the 18th inst. The stuff is to be dumped "into the Battery Enlargement," "or the Park." What is wanted of it in the Park? But the proposals are welcome. We see the dawn of a decent day again for Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-street, took place last night. The lecture-room was filled to its utmost capacity by a mixed assemblage, comprising a large number of ladies. Dodworth's band supplied one of the most admirable features of the occasion, in the shape of a selection of popular airs admirably performed.

The College faculty, accompanied by some members of the Boards of Trustees and of Censors, entered at about a quarter to 8 o'clock. Mr. Peter Cooper announced that Rev. Dr. Gibbs would preface the proceedings of the evening with prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer,

Mr. Peter Cooper again rose, and after a very sensible address on the duties, responsibilities and honors of the medical profession, introduced

Dr. Cornelius Walker, who presented the report of the Committee on Thesis. A recent graduate of this institution, he said, Dr. Gerard Van Arcken, donated a certain sum of money to be awarded to the author of the best thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the annual Commencement in 1856. It was deemed advisable to divide the donation into two prizes; the first of these was awarded to Dr. Edward M. Dery, of New-York, for a thesis on *Epilepsy*, and the second to Mr. Benjamin Lee, of Delaware, for a thesis on the *Mechanics of Medicine*.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus then read a list of the graduates, which we subjoin:

James P. Cooper, Alabama; Levi Warner, New-York; F. C. Olavarieta, Cuba; Augustin Orihuela, Cuba; T. S. De Castro, Cuba; Gerard Van Arcken, Central America; William N. Hardin, M. D., Virginia; Edward M. Dery, New-York; George T. Dougherty, Mississippi; H. Gilbert Leigh, Virginia; John Grammer, Jr., Virginia; John J. Linson, New-York; Warburton Hill, North Carolina; John Carey Selden, Virginia; Manuel Romagosa, Cuba; Ralph W. Cummings, Maine; William S. Howell, New-York; A. B. Foster, Maine; James W. Greene, M. D., Virginia; Geo. H. Perry, Rhode Island; Chas. J. O'Hagan, North Carolina; J. Henry Johnson, Rhode Island; E. H. Harris, Iowa; J. C. Kenny, New-York; Samuel R. Elliott, New-York; Adam Bossmann, New-York; Benj. Lee, Delaware; C. K. S. Millard, M. D., Kentucky; B. L. Budd, M. D., New-York; Wm. E. Casseday, M. D., Kentucky; Geo. B. Bouton, M. D., Connecticut; Wm. C. Williams, M. D., Missouri.

Honorary Degrees.—Abraham Robertson, M. D., New-Hampshire; Daniel Tilden, M. D., Ohio; Arthur Du Berceau, New-York.

Dr. Horace W. Greene, the President, on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the Institution, made a very pertinent and admirable address to the graduates, after which he administered the medical pledge required by the faculty, and conferred the degrees.

Dr. David Meredith Reese then rose amid applause, and proceeded to deliver the valedictory address. His discourse was eminently practical, and characterized both by strength of material and eloquence of expression. His strictures upon the croakers who are continually deploring the degeneracy of the profession elicited frequent laughter and applause. Were these lugubrious critics, he asked, among the best read, best taught, and best qualified of their peers? To ask this question was to answer it. It would be safe to predict of all such croakers not merely inferiority in their early training, but mediocrity as their utmost attainment. In spite of all that might be said about the retrogression of medical science, there could be no doubt that it was advancing *pari passu* with the enlightened progress of civilization and the light of Christianity.

The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid warm applause, and to the music of the band the audience dispersed.

The Central Park—How it looks Now.

New-York may be classified into three great divisions, Upper-Ten-dom, Loafer-dom, and Shanty-dom. The Fifth-avenue represents the first district, the Bowery the second, and the upper part of the island generally the last. Alas! what contrasts life presents of human misery, poverty, and degradation on the one hand, and luxury and extravagance on the other! Where now between Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets the former may be seen in their lowest and filthiest depths, the latter a few years hence will flaunt out in gay magnificence and elegant equipages, when the Central Park shall rival the Champs Elysées of Paris and the Corso of Rome. The 750¾ acres of land which are destined to be the pride and delight of the citizens, "if we only fence them in," are now inhabited principally by Irish families, who dwell in specimens of architecture so rickety in their disregard of rectilinear proportions, that they might make one tremble with apprehension for their inmates; but all the brogue of the latter, we are pretty certain, could not produce a *tremble* in the passers by. These little one-storied shanties are each inhabited by four or five persons, not including the pig and the goats; and indeed it would be a difficult task to distinguish the genus to which they severally belonged, so identified are they in the filth which is the garb alike of all.

The site of the new Park was selected by Alderman Dodge, one of the Committee on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, (appointed after a bill recommending the selection of Jones' Woods for the same object had already passed the Legislature,) to ascertain whether a more eligible location could not be procured for the purposes of the proposed improvement. In accordance with the suggestions contained in his report, the original bill was rescinded, and the present one substituted. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of choosing the grounds which have been finally set apart for the Park, in preference to any that could be obtained elsewhere on the island. The scenery is in some portions exceedingly bold and majestic; the inequalities of surface at different points vary by as much as two hundred feet; the Croton reservoir will be an ornamental feature in the landscape; and when the Commissioners—who, we hope, will be speedily appointed—shall have laid out an immense Park, with serpentine roads winding along the sides of the hills, and overhanging in some places deep ravines and very respectable precipices, with a new and ever-changing view at every turn; when they shall have planted and transplanted into the soil fine old trees of every variety; when they have created artificial lakes, and cascades and fountains, all constantly supplied from the unfailing springs of Croton River; when all the resources of art, assisted by nature, shall have been applied in making this spot an oasis in the desert of brick and mortar that will very shortly surround it on every side,—then our citizens will honor and gratefully acknowledge the enterprise which has projected, and the energy which, as we trust, will have successfully prosecuted, this noble and vast undertaking. It is a particular source of pride with those who have grown to be old men among us, that they are able to look back to the day when the whole of New-York was bounded on the north by Wall-street. They have beheld the growth and improvements of their native City with joy and gratification. We would advise all our young men to pay a visit to the grounds of the Central Park before their metamorphosis begins. It will be to them hereafter a pleasurable reminiscence of their younger days, when they shall resort to those haunts of the gay and of the poor alike, to breathe fresh air and enjoy the scenery in common—that this paradise was once a barren waste, and that the fairy who has produced so much of beauty and elegance where all before was desolate, is the genius of our free institutions encouraging the industry and inducing the prosperity of their fellow-countrymen.

Snow Obstructions on the Line of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

The Special Committee of the Aldermen appointed to investigate the charge brought against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, of obstructing the streets through which the Road passes, by piling up the snow on either side of it, met yesterday, at 3 P. M. There was a large attendance present. Messrs. John Creighton, Edward Barlow, Councilman Merritt and Samuel Hopper, James D. Allen, Charles Lyell, Stephen Ty[illegible]on and John Hays stated that they were suffering loss in their business by the huge accumulations of snow and ice, thrown by the Railroad in front of their stores. Mr. Oliver Charlock, the President of the Road, alleged that the Company had carted away more than was thrown in the streets outside their rails. He also stated that the Police Captains of the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards were empowered to employ men in their respective districts to loosen the snow, and that over one hundred men had been thus employed. The complaining parties insisted that they had seen but few of these men at work and protested that nothing worth mentioning had been done to clear the snow piled up on the sides of the track. The Chairman announced that the Police Captains referred to would be notified to appear before the Committee. Adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

FIRES.

FIRE IN [illegible].

About 11½ o'clock Monday night, a fire broke out in the upholstery store of [illegible], No. 365 Hudson-st. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN [illegible]-STREET.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a stable in Water-street, near Greenwich. The building was totally destroyed, together with a valuable horse. Loss, about $[illegible]; no insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN GANSEVOORT-STREET.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the sash factory of Matthew Kane, Gansevoort-street, (Greenwich village,) and before put out, the building sustained a damage of about $[illegible], and the stock therein about $[illegible]. Mr. Kane has an insurance on the building for $1,500, and $[illegible] on the stock in the Park Insurance Company. The fire originated from the woodwork in front of the fire-place.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

At 9¼ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in an unfinished building, No. 455 Bowery. It was soon put out. Only a few dollars damage was done. The fire originated, it is thought, from the carelessness of some of the workmen.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE—A SUGGESTION.

A few days since, in deciding a motion in the case of Story vs. Story, Hon. Justice Roosevelt made the following very sensible remarks in respect to the admission of evidence:

"I would also suggest that, considering the near relationship of the parties to each other, and the fiduciary character of the transactions between them, it would be proper—and, indeed, it is the only mode of getting at the whole truth—that each should, by consent, be allowed to testify as his own witness, subject of course to cross-examination, like any other witness called by him. Two or three hours employed in this way would probably do more to attain the ends of justice, in this case, than as many years—four or five have already been spent—in the usual mode of groping in the dark with the poor rushlight of merely circumstantial evidence."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VALUABLE YORKVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—We desire to call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

CORNER 2D-AVENUE AND 80TH-STREET.—The large and valuable lot on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 80th-st., 40 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.

80TH-STREET—3 lots on 80th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av.

80TH-STREET—3 lots on 80th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av.

85TH-STREET—1 lot on 85th-st., 225 feet west of 4th-av.

ALSO,

9TH-AVENUE AND 63D-STREET—1 lot southwest corner 9th-av. and 63d-st.

ALSO—3 lots on rear of the above, on 63d-st.

20TH-STREET—Four 4-story brick houses, between 10th and 11th avs.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve; and all persons seeking to make permanent and profitable investments, will do well to attend the sale. Terms very liberal and titles unquestionable. For maps and further particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Corner of Pine-street. Cash Capital, $300,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres't. Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, [illegible] others were on exhibition and were advertised as "[illegible] Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Herring's Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York; and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 3 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

HOSTETTER.—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible].

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the [illegible] of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, [illegible] cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st., [illegible] For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, [illegible] HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, [illegible] other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. [illegible] Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold only by the [illegible] with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size [illegible] Improved Safes, secured by [illegible] Proof La Belle Lock, [illegible] at the depôt No. 146 Water-st. [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] excel all others. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible] No. 6 Astor House.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINTER [illegible] BARNES & PARK, [illegible]

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING envelopes, &c. [illegible] No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. [illegible] Established in 1840.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale Machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. [illegible] No. 323 Broadway.

A CASE OF PARIS HATS FOR GENTLEMEN JUST received by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Chemical Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Doremus. Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1856.

Dear Sir: A number of your friends in Brooklyn are desirous of listening to a course of lectures from you on some branch of your favorite science, [illegible] have the pleasure of knowing you. [illegible] hope that the course may be at an early date.

With great respect, Your obedient servants,

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.; Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke; Hon. Geo. Hall, Mayor; [illegible]

To Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Francis Vinton, D. D., and others of Brooklyn.

Gentlemen: [illegible] invitation to deliver a course of lectures in your City [illegible] a subject allied to the science of Chemistry. I take the liberty of selecting the "[illegible] of Creation, as illustrated by modern discoveries, [illegible] their accordance with the Mosaic account." The Lectures to be delivered on the evenings of [illegible] DAY, the 10th, MONDAY, the 17th, FRIDAY, the [illegible] and MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the Packer Institute in [illegible] [illegible] I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant, R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

N. B.—Particulars of each lecture will be given as soon as the arrangements can be completed.

☞ The Minnesota Settlement Association.—Now numbering [illegible] members, [illegible] here about the 15th of April. [illegible] Meetings every WEDNESDAY NIGHT, [illegible] Bowery. [illegible] W. WELLS, Secretary.

☞ "The Battle [illegible]" [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, March [illegible]

[illegible]

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single lecture, 50 cents.
CHAS. SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members' tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

[illegible] the hospitality of the City to Hon. EDWARD [illegible], have the pleasure to inform the citizens that they will have an opportunity to pay their respects and greet this distinguished Statesman and Scholar at the Governor's Room, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. A sufficient police force will be in attendance to prevent disorder and give ample protection to ladies and children.

NATHAN C. ELY, CHAS. FOX, DAVID S. JACKSON — Committee Board Aldermen.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, OTIS D. SWAN, JOHN VANTINE — Committee Board Councilmen.

Park Benjamin—Will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, 1856. Subject—*Money and Love—A Contrast.* A poetical [illegible] of humor and satire. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal South Brooklyn Music and Bookstores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

Mercantile Library Association.—The 5th Lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 5, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.* Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Library, No. 3 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for CALIFORNIA, &c., per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

The Members of the Sigma Phi are earnestly invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—The person who addressed a letter to the [illegible] on the 25th January last, care of E. M. [illegible] is requested to afford an opportunity for a [illegible]. Without this, or further explanation [illegible] properly or satisfactorily [illegible]. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, No. 58 Wall-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of HENRY [illegible] McLEAN and DANIEL H. [illegible], soldiers of the war of 1812 who obtained [illegible] in 1851. Apply personally or by letter to TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, No. 56 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—[illegible] in a private family, in South Brooklyn, [illegible] gentleman and wife [illegible] per week. Only [illegible]. Address, [illegible] Daily Times Office.

[illegible] parlor and bedroom, also rooms [illegible] for single gentlemen, to rent, at No. 118 [illegible].

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] rooms, in a first-class house, having all modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife; a private family with no other boarders would be preferred. [illegible] convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address W. E., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office. None but private families need answer.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home could be enjoyed [illegible] would furnish their own rooms. Address, HOME, Box [illegible] Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., Times Office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL.—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of [illegible] River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes walk from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

ROOM TO LET.—A second-story front room, with or without the bedroom attached, to a gentleman. The location central, and the room neatly and elegantly furnished—modern improvements. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 63 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—On second floor front, without board. Inquire at No. [illegible] Irving Place.

REMOVAL.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 32 Fulton-st. (near William), opposite their late store.

REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 23 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the [illegible] White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, [illegible]. Price [illegible].
JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE DIRT, ICE, &c., &c., FROM BROADWAY.—Mayor's Office, March 4, 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, for removing the dirt, ice, snow, &c., &c., from Broadway, between the Astor House and Union-square; the work to be done between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, and to be entirely completed, and said portion of Broadway put in a thoroughly clean condition by Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 6 o'clock.

During the hours above specified for the performance of the work, all vehicles will be entirely excluded from the street in order to afford the contractor greater facility for the accomplishment of his contract. All taken from below Canal-st. must be dumped into the Battery enlargement, and the balance in the Park fronting on Chambers-st.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who will be required to give satisfactory bonds, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, for its faithful performance. The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for cleaning Broadway," and sent to the Mayor's Office, directed to the Mayor and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips [illegible]. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly [illegible] to a beautiful black or [illegible]. HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible]. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old establishment, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway [illegible].

[illegible]

THE SPRING TRADE.—Has commenced, and those who have not yet supplied themselves with such Printing as their business requires, can do so at short notice by calling at the old established Job and Card Printing Office, No. 144 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau, and leaving their orders with
THOMAS R. SUTTON, the Printer.

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two very experienced Protestant servants, together or separately, one as good cook, is a most excellent washer and ironer, and makes superior bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter, which duty she will be found perfectly competent to discharge. Both have the best City references to first-class families. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Willow-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls, one as laundress in all its branches, is a competent chambermaid; can do all styles of shirt ironing, table linen, finery of every description. Best of City reference. Wages $7 to $8. The other is 12 years old, a neat girl; will mind a baby and wait on a lady who boards. Excellent City reference—wages $3. Call at No. 180 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two German girls, to cook, wash and iron; an American young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; and another young woman who has three years' reference from her last place, to do chamberwork or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country. Will be seen at No. 235 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, as housekeeper in a genteel family, or would travel with the same, or to attend upon an invalid and travel with the same as companion; references exchanged. Can be seen at No. 136 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn City, L. I., second house from Fulton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American man as steward on a farm; one that has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its various branches; understands the different soils, and can bring the best of reputation as for character and capability. May be seen and conversed with by directing a line to T. C., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid, has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be recommended. Call at No. 133 East 11th-st., third floor, front room, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 3 English women—one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by an American girl of 17. Also, by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 18 years of age, in a wholesale bookstore; has had a few years' experience in the business. The best of City reference can be given. Address B. B., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls in a private family, one as competent cook, and to take charge of the kitchen—the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references. Call at 19 Troy-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address F. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, either as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a private family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 30 Rutger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Girl, as nurse, or would travel with a family to France. Apply at No. 201 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young Frenchman who thoroughly understands cultivating hot-house and green-house plants; the cultivation of vegetables, grapes and other fruits under glass and out doors; also all ornamental flowers and trees, laying out grounds, and all gardening branches; well acquainted with the climate. Good references as to character and ability from two years in last place. No objection to go in the country. Address, for three days, L. A. L., GARDENER, Times office, Brooklyn Post-Office, or Flatbush Post-Office.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should come to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 18 Bible House, next door to the Post-Office, where the best girls in the City can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Supt.
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COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By FREELAND, STUART & CO., corner Duane and Church sts. None need apply except such as can furnish the best of testimonials as to character and capabilities.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Silk Store; one who can board with his parents preferred. Apply immediately to BLISS BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Broadway and No. 68 Reade-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A tidy, industrious girl; one who understands cooking, baking and washing and ironing well. Apply at No. [illegible] Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as clerk in a Post-Office within 30 miles of New-York. Character must be unblemished. Address, in hand-writing, H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Warranted free from stain or blemish at one-half the original cost.

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Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
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500 dozen Damask Napkins and Towels.

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CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 389 Bowery,
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10,000 yards rich barege de laines at 3d. per yard, cheap at 1s.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At unprecedentedly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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NEW DRESS GOODS,
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WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent,
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SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont large twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

DAMAGED LAWNS, DELAINES—Ginghams, Prints, Black Silks, Linens, Table Cloths, Damasks, Challies, Curtain Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

NEW SHAWLS FOR THE SEASON—Received by the recent steamers, and now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.—The subscriber [illegible] the new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS.

The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of French-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.

Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, March 3,
A choice selection of
Rich Fancy SILKS, BAREGE
and
LAWN ROBES
of every description.

FIRE SUITS—FIRE SUITS.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.
A large assortment of drab and blue Kersey beaver constantly on hand.
Samples of their fire coats and pants can be seen at their stores. SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open
NEW SPRING SILKS,
On Monday, March 3, at
75 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 481 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. All persons desiring the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, without distinction of Party, are invited to attend and become members of the Club.
ZOPHAR MILLS, President.
GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM, GARRETT BRAISTED, RICHARD BARNABY, Vice-Presidents.
WM. D. ANDREWS, Treasurer.
EDMUND P. BARROW, Corresponding Secretary.
GEORGE W. WARNER, JOSEPH H. GRAY, Recording Secretaries.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."
O. H. MORRIS, President.
W. COX, Secretary.

NATIONAL CHAPTER NO. 18 O. U. A.—The members of National Chapter No. 18 O. U. A. are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter rooms No. 187 Bowery, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12½ M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother H. S. MANSFIELD. Members are requested to appear with crape on the left arm, without regalia.
The members of the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order S. S. DAY, Jr., Sachem.
J. H. DUDLEY, C. of the C.

REV. ETHAN B. CRANE—Of Saybrook, Conn., will deliver the last lecture but one before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week. Subject—*The Siege and Capture of Quebec: Its Religious and Political Influence Upon this Country.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, No. 1 BOWERY.—The undersigned informs the public that his last course of French Lessons, particularly for the use of business men, commences on FRIDAY, March 7. A few pupils may also join the German Class. The knowledge of those languages can be imparted with great facility in consequence of his method. For particulars, inquire at the reading room of the Institute.
JOSEPH LEHWESS, Professor.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—The members will please meet at the Office of the Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 1½ P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late associate, HENRY S. MANSFIELD. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MARION ENGINE COMPANY No. 9.—Active and Honorary Members of the above Company are requested to meet at their house, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, HENRY S. MANSFIELD. WILLIAM GORMAN, Foreman.
JOHN C. CARTER, Sec.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE—Of the Methodist Protestant Church, of the New-York and Vermont District, will commence their session in the Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) the 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., between Delancey and Rivington-sts.

WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—The public are requested to attend a meeting of this association, on next and every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 1 Bowery, when its peculiar advantages will be stated. A punctual attendance of members is requested.
J. STEVENS.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. W. H. WILBURN will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Moses in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS, IMPERIAL RICE—White variety, sound, of American growth, in parcels at $5 to $10 each, in the cases that go safely by express. JAPAN POTATO, or DIOSCOREA JAPONICA, (entirely distinct,) $15 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed will be sent immediately. A treatise on culture therewith. N. B.—There are no other Chinese Potatoes for sale in the Union, and some recent advertisements are a fraud on us and on the public. 2,000 Lawton's N. R. Blackberry.
W. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

NEW CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO, DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—Just received, a few thousand, in prime condition, of this new esculent. Price $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100. Printed description, with directions for its culture, furnished to purchasers and other applicants. J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st.
Also, new annual Chinese Sugar Cane, Japan Peas, new [illegible].

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received, by the brig [illegible], direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship [illegible] in 1850.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—The stock of cigars and tobacco in store No. 193 Water-st., for sale low for cash, to close an estate; also, the very fast horse called the "Yankee" mare, which may be seen at Tattersall's, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av.
GEO. W. COLLAMORE, GEO. WOODMAN, Administrators, No. 40 William-st.

FANCY AND VARIETY STORE FOR SALE.—Consisting of medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy cutlery and stationery, including miscellaneous of all kinds. It is located in one of the most public thoroughfares in the City. Terms made easy. Apply at No. 398 Greenwich-st., or address, at this office, H. CLAY.
N. B.—Cheap rent with a lease.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In an established business in this City, paying from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. An active business man, desiring a permanent, safe and valuable business, will find it worthy of investigation. References exchanged. Address E. L. & CO., *Times* Office, with name, &c.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In an exclusively cash business, that pays from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. To a person that can produce the required references, this is a rare chance. For further information, address SILVER, *Herald* Office, with real name.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE UP TOWN FOR SALE.—A good and fresh stock in a good neighborhood. Stock about $2,300. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address M. P. S., office of this paper.

TO MILLINERS.—The stock and fixtures of a neat millinery store for sale, an excellent opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 59 Canal-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of [illegible].

[illegible]

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S [illegible]
PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
[illegible]
The celebrated Prima Donna [illegible]
SIGNOR ANTONIO [illegible], The distinguished Tenor, (from the Italian Opera in Paris and [illegible]) and SIGNOR MORINO, the eminent Baritone, (from the Royal Opera [illegible].)
L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give his first PIANO-FORTE SOIREE in the city of Newark, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at LIBRARY HALL, in Market-st., near Broad.
For particulars, see Monday's Daily Papers of the 6th inst., and Programmes, at the Music, Book and Drug Stores, where tickets are left on sale.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Will give his
EIGHTH
PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, 1856, at
DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
For particulars see Programmes at the Music Stores and the Daily Papers of SATURDAY, the 8th inst.—not Friday, as erroneously announced.

MRS. ISIDORA CLARK
WILL GIVE A
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in Brooklyn, at the Polytechnic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, baritone; Mr. APTOMMAS, harpist; T. E. BAMFORD, pianist; and HENRY C. TIMM, conductor. Tickets $1. A limited number for sale at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, New-York; at the Brooklyn music and bookstores, where programmes may be obtained, and full particulars; also, in the papers of the 5th and 6th instants.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE!!
A NEW PIECE, AND PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS, received for the admission of four persons each.
GIFT TICKETS ONLY $1, OR 11 FOR $10!!
To be had at the box office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.
Lehmann's New Spectacle Pantomime,
THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
The beautiful Ballet Divertissement,
LES ABEILLES.
By Mlle. Robert and the Ballet Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 5, the performances will commence with the Drama of
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.
Sir Gervase Rokewood ....Mr. G. Jordan.
Ruth Ravenscar ....Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 5, last week of
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Herne, the Hunter ....Mr. [illegible]
Henry VIII., King of England ....Mr. [illegible]
Duke of Richmond ....Mr. A. W. [illegible]
Duke of Suffolk ....Mr. F. [illegible]
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam ....Miss [illegible]

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—The great success of the season,
A WINTER'S TALE.
With its lovely scenery, splendid costumes, and good acting by the present excellent company.
Mr. Burton as Autolycus, Mr. H. Perry as Leontes, Mrs. A. Parker as Hermione, Miss R. Thorne as Perdita.
To be preceded by a musical piece called JENNY LIND, with the successful Mrs. C. HOWARD, who will sing several songs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 5, will be presented a [illegible] new Indian Drama, entitled
SILVER KNIFE.
Jonathan Settles, a Yankee ....G. L. Fox.
Madelaine Leroy ....Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by
ASPHODEL.
To conclude with
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 5, 1856, will be presented, Mr. Planche's Drama, entitled
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Captain Cozens ... Mr. Lester; Mr. Smith ... Mr. Brougham; Tom Tittler ... Mr. Walcot; Leonard ... Mr. [illegible]; Perdita ... Mrs. Hoey; [illegible].
To conclude with
THE REVIEW.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 589 BROADWAY.—MONDAY EVENING, March 3, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.—First night of the new piece entitled
THE COURT OF ICE-BURG,
(A la Pukee-Fun-Tum.)
OR, A DREAM OF KANE'S POLE-AR-HEIR.
Fernando from our town will be invaded.
Therefore the streets will be free barricaded.
Preceding the sketch,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
NOTICE.—Holders of PERHAM'S Gift Tickets must present them before Saturday, March 8, or they will not be admitted.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Wednesday) March 5, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock and also this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—THE HOLE IN THE WALL—and OUR GAL. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL AT THE TABERNACLE.
AN AMERICAN PILGRIM IN SEARCH
OF
AN ALIEN'S BIRTH PLACE.
STEPHEN H. BRANCH respectfully informs the public of New-York that he will give an Oration and Concert at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1856, in the following order:
1—An "American Air." 2—Piano Forte Solo, "Bohemian Romance," arranged by Liszt, executed by August Gockel. 3—"Grand Fantasia on the prayer in Moses in Egypt," by Rossini, executed by Paul Julien. 4—" Oration by Stephen H. Branch." Theme: "American and European Pilgrimages in Search of an Alien's Birthplace." 5—"Pulcinella, a grand comic burlesque," composed and executed by August Gockel. 6—"The [illegible]," composed by Paganini, executed by Paul Julien. 7—"Hail Columbia."
Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; at HALL & SON'S, corner Park-place and Broadway.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The great discovery ever yet made, is now on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs. This machine was [illegible] in New-Haven, and is the invention of Mr. E. P. [illegible], by whom it was successfully exhibited in that place; and [illegible] with, it is beyond a doubt, the greatest mechanical [illegible] and the most complete [illegible] machine ever made, in this or any other country. Why it is not a bona fide perpetual motion [illegible] for the curious on that subject to determine. Call and see it, and our word for it, you will not regret the trouble. Hours of Exhibition, from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE TO THE [illegible] PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS.—[illegible] between the undersigned [illegible] settled by mutual consent [illegible] for admission to BUCKLEY'S [illegible] 589 Broadway, must present [illegible] before SATURDAY NEXT [illegible] not be received.
New-York, March 4, 1856.

BEST CHANCE YET!—AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—"This certifies that I bought a book and a gold watch for only $1, at [illegible]." [illegible]

AN EXCURSION [illegible] FOR 25 CENTS.—[illegible] 27th inst., at [illegible] P. M., at the [illegible] 596 Broadway. [illegible] SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. [illegible] HEINE. The [illegible] these beautiful [illegible].

DRAMATIC READINGS.—[illegible] Readings, in Clinton [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] March 7 [illegible] New-York [illegible] o'clock [illegible].

THE [illegible]—Numbering [illegible] several recent additions [illegible] in the City. Open day and evening [illegible] attractions, No. 400 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] valuable statuary [illegible] machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The [illegible] this country. [illegible] EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 35 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by themselves, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.
Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 35 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes and qualities, at the lowest prices, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES,
Envelope manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

TRUSSES, BANDAGES AND SHOULDER SUPPORTERS.—Belt and Bandages, of the very highest perfection and of [illegible] MARSH'S, No. [illegible]. MARSH & CO.'S Abdominal and Surgical [illegible].

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CONNER & CO. .... 137 Broadway.

[illegible]

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 58 Warren-st.

[illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... 119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK .... 443 Broadway.

Dress Caps and Blinds.

[illegible]

W. HOWLAND, 169 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. FOWLER & CO., (Importers) .... 54 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES BERN & CO., (Importers) No. 83 Maiden-lane, [illegible]

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

[illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

[illegible]

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. [illegible] Broadway, one door from [illegible]-st.

Red Cheese, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

[illegible] .... 30 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

[illegible] .... 60 Wall-st.

Boot and Car Bazaar.

From 300 to 800 boots always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible] East [illegible]th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Old Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 349 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. .... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY .... 75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. .... [illegible] Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of [illegible] & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK." .... Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

[illegible] AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

[illegible] HOPKINS & [illegible], (Importers) .... 61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise [illegible] at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited [illegible].

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the dépôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides [illegible] basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the dépôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 85 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water-view, &c., easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a 2-story dwelling, modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 1½ acres of ground, well fenced and improved with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber removing to the country, the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE FOR SALE.—Near the South Orange Dépôt.—A handsome property on the ridge fronting the Orange Mountains; fourteen acres; air pure and healthy, and one of the most desirable locations to be found. Everything in good order, and will be sold a bargain. Terms easy. Address Box No. [illegible] Jersey City, or call at No. 48 Montgomery-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the dépôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 25 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 32x24, with four stacks chimneys and verandahs, and containing 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 100 yards from dépôt at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 38 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the dépôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice-houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. G. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a [illegible], within two minutes' walk of the [illegible]. Inquire of J. S. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or [illegible] DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; [illegible] acres, near Hempstead, $60 per acre; one [illegible], containing a brick manufactory; various [illegible] of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. [illegible], corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of [illegible] acres and [illegible] acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWES, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburgh, Orange County, about 5 miles from the village of Newburgh, containing [illegible] acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and [illegible] factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of B. RONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good improved Farm, 70 acres. New house and good outhouses, fruit, &c., well watered, at Pompton Plains, Morris County, N. J., 16 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Paterson Dépôt. Would be exchanged for city property, or sold for cash on easy terms. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 1,087 Broadway near 51st-st.

$8,750.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first-rate situation for a man of business to make money on. It consists of ten acres of land, located on the line of a railroad about 80 miles from City. It is at a regular dépôt where several stages bring and receive passengers daily. There is a large and commodious house, with two barns, tool-house, large shed, fine garden, fruit trees, well of water, &c. A number of building lots can be sold at a high figure. Also, for sale, near the same place, about 40 building lots, on which there is a steam engine of 20 horse power and a large mill capable of supplying any quantity of water. For further particulars, apply at No. 208 Broadway, [illegible].

STORES TO EXCHANGE.—For merchandise suitable for the Western market, 4 good-class stores, well located, also, a first-class house on 33d-st., and a good corner store on 24-av., all lightly incumbered. The above will be exchanged on fair terms, as the owner wishes to locate a mercantile house West, a jobbing stock would be preferred. Some cash would be given with the above if a desirable stock should offer. The owner can be seen by applying to P. J. THOMAS, No. 18 Exchange-place, Room No. 14.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres of good land, intersected by the Harlem Railroad, which has a freight and passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by [illegible]; well fenced, with a good supply of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a milk farm, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well-known Dover Furnace, which, with the mill, [illegible] water power, is in complete order. [illegible] houses, two barns, besides corn [illegible], &c. &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856. [illegible] ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron [illegible], on the premises, or [illegible] & COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

[illegible] LOTS FOR SALE OR [illegible] FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Situated [illegible] City of Brooklyn. [illegible]

Inquire of FOSTER & [illegible].

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—If purchased [illegible] house, No. [illegible] State-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]; cost over $40,000, for the owner; [illegible] hot and cold water, baths, [illegible] and chandeliers, but all heated [illegible]. The house is finished in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises from 2 to 5 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 34 Nassau-st., 2d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE—20TH-STREET.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 20th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Also—The house and lease of lot No. 86 Clinton-place, with stable attached, west of and near 5th-av.

Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with five marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water, &c.; lot 25x100, house 25x32, situate on the west side of Bedford-av., 240 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price $4,000. Also, two similar houses on the east side of Skillman-st., 100 feet north of Willoughby-av. and near the said Railroad. Price, $3,600 each. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the Skillman-st. premises, name on the door.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 80 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 19th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 50, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 25.6x40. The house is arranged for one or two families. Portable furnace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story brick house with modern improvements, on 32d-st., good location, price $5,000. Also, one on West 29th-st., $5,500. Also, one on East 29th-st., $6,500. One on East 20th-st., $6,500. A number at $7,000. Also at $8,000 and $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 10 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large mansion (furnished) on one of the highest hills on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view; also, a large cottage containing fourteen bedrooms, two parlors, dining and bathing rooms. Good security wanted for the lease. Inquire of Mrs. GRYMES, on the premises, or of Mr. AARON HOFFMANN, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on very easy terms, or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or of WM. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A splendid brown-stone house on Henry-st., Brooklyn, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, finished in the best style with all the modern improvements. House 21x50. Inquire of WARREN BEMAN, No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn, or SAMUEL S. STAFFORD, No. 54 William-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story English basement houses, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The houses are 25 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or, No. 164 West 21st-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 18th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 19x101; house 19x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $800. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class English basement three-story house, No. 233 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements and was finished for the owner's use; is now in perfect order; has one of Chilson's furnaces, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 234 Washington-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 204 and 206 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 12th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPEAGUE, No. 198 8th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 2-story and basement, with good under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERRY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side, Nos. 13 and 17; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, with all the modern improvements; built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. ROWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Delancey-st., about 25 by 100 feet. Price $3,750. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING PARMELEE & CO., No. 81 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 26 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes walk of the dépôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 302 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 2 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern; fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTH WARD—The first-class three-story and finished attic dwelling-house and lot No. 19 Rutgers-place. Size of lot 25 by 210 feet, 10 feet court-yard in front. House 26 by 55 feet, with party wall, built in the best manner and complete with all the modern improvements. The location is delightful, overlooking the grounds of the old Rutgers estate, with a view of the East River. Terms easy. Inquire of SAM. R. PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—The five stone-front houses on the north side of 38th-st., between Broadway and the 6th-av. The houses are 20 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement, just finished, and ready for occupancy. Also, the house No. 86 Clinton-place, with stables attached. Also, a farm of 41 acres at Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT—With good barn, outhouses, &c., in Hempstead, L. I., within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad depot, churches, &c. Also, to let, several very desirable places at Ravenswood and Astoria.

$20,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage, City property.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 312 West 30th-st., 19 years of first term unexpired, [illegible] 21 years each. Ground rent $[illegible] a year. Front and rear buildings. Price $2,[illegible]. Terms easy. Apply to LEWIS HURST, No. 14 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on [illegible]-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, [illegible]. This is an excellent opportunity for a [illegible] will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 35x50 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. In easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depot; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings, sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 202 Union-square Post-Office, No. 801 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 6½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 8 Abingdon-place, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., very pleasantly located. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $3,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—Situated on Gowanus Canal Brooklyn, between Centre and Mill sts., 100 feet on the Canal by 171 feet on Mill-st., with more lots if desired, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for brick, lime, lath, or stone yards. Inquire of WARREN BEMAN, No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn, or SAMUEL S. STAFFORD, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—At Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing 13 rooms, with gas, bath-room, &c.; half an acre of garden, with choice fruit in great variety. A delightful suburban residence. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Buildings, 13 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—In Jersey City near the ferry, for sale or lease, for dwellings or factories, 100 feet square, fronting on Railroad-av., near Prospect-st., 100 feet square on Steuben, between Prospect and Warren sts. One plot 110 feet on Railroad-av., running through to Steuben-st. 200 feet. Two blocks on Morgan-st., between Warren and Provost, with front on Morgan-st., flagged and curbed and partly filled, the balance flowed by the tide. A rare chance for some manufactory to be built and then fill with rubbish. Gas and water-pipes are laid. The above are all near the ferry, and will be sold low and on liberal terms. Apply to CHARLES J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 387 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 26 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of [illegible] HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A large 2-story and basement house, nearly new, in modern style, well built, with every convenience, eligibly situated on Broadway, commanding an unobstructed view of the river. Would answer, if desired, for a select boarding house or school. A carriage house on the lot and numerous trees. If sold, terms accommodating. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Nos. 67 and 69 Forsyth-st., between Grand and Hester, on the west side, 51 feet by 100, with a 100 horse-power steam engine and boilers now on the premises. There is a large quantity of building materials on the premises, which will be sold with the lots. The adjoining lot can also be purchased, which will make this plot of ground desirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage, with extension tea room, and two lots of ground; very pleasantly located and within two blocks of Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $2,000 per year. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET ON A LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A very fine free-stone house in Lexington-av., on a lease of four years from May next; the house is in complete order throughout. The furniture will be sold at a price much below its present value, and the time given to suit parties. Possession can be given immediately if required, or in April or May. For more full particulars, inquire of

F. COLTON, No. 89 Beekman-st.

Also, for sale in Brooklyn, within 6 or 8 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a small two-story and attic brick house, in perfect order, which is offered very low and on easy terms. Also, for sale, exchange or rent, a large free-stone house in 1st-place near Court. Will exchange for a small cottage in the country. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET.—A splendid double House in Henry-st., between Union and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. The house is 38 feet front, 45 feet deep, inclosed piazza, four stories, basement and under-cellar, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. If desired, 10 or 12 lots of ground, in a fine garden, and a stable, could be rented with the house. The house commands a fine view of the bay, and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of one of the ferries. Is well calculated for a large private family, or a first-class boarding-house. Apply to WARREN BEMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine, New-York, or No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Stores Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., also a fine basement corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., also the store No. 381 Broadway, also the houses and stores Nos. 146, 148 and 150 8th-av., also the house No. 13 Cornelia-st., the houses in Broadway near the corner of 26th st. For sale, the brown-stone front house in 30th-st., the first one from the East River, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. & J. F. HEALTH, No. 30 Chambers-st., front basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—In Brooklyn. Rent $700. The three-story brick dwelling on northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic-sts. Provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in all respects for a large family. Is a good place for a physician. To be seen after 10 A. M. Apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class house, No. 65 Hammond-st., three rooms deep, inclosed with glass, under-cellar flagged, and with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Sewer through Hammond-st. It will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two houses with all the modern improvements, just finished, Nos. 164 and 166 West 35th-st. Rent, $700. Also, two houses in the new row, Nos. 280 and 288 West 27th-st. Rent, $450. Both finished, gas, &c. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st., before 10 or after 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, having gas throughout, and in good order, or the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class two-story and attic brick house, No. 752 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—From the 1st of May, 1856. Three 3-story brick houses, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Allen-st. Inquire of ROBERT KNOX, cor 2d-av. and 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable dwelling-house No. 153 Crosby-st., for a private family. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Buildings, No. 31 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—And furniture for sale. A two story cottage house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry and one block from two railroads. Furniture nearly new, and will be sold low. Possession given immediately if required. Address B. J. C., Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depot.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, [illegible] one of the best views of the river. From [illegible] acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,300. MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 3 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

TO LET.—The house, with 60 lots, on 8th-av., between 155th and 156th sts., at the head of the road to McComb's Dam—delightfully situated on high ground, in view of the High Bridge, and commanding an extended prospect of the river and contiguous scenery. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—The Mansion House, with about thirty lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st. and Avenue A. The house is large and commodious, and is of easy access by the 3d-av. Railroad. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, for one, two or three years, situated on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, one mile from dépôt, with carriage house and stable, an excellent garden and an abundance of fruit. The house has 8 rooms, a hall through, besides kitchen, washroom, servants' rooms, bathroom and furnaces; well shaded, accessible to and in full view of the Sound, with land adjoining if desired. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to CYRUS LAWTON, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y., or to NEWBERRY DAVENPORT, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Of the late BENJAMIN CHURCH, at Bloomfield, N. J., 19 miles from New-York by railroad, about 3 acres of ground, house large and in fine order, beautifully situated fronting the green; in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Apply to W. R. PETERS, Esq., on the premises, or to BENJAMIN CHURCH, No. 46 Pearl-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 38th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 2½-story brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and in perfect order, No. 14 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Rent $350, price $3,350. Inquire on the premises.

TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let, at Jersey City, 200 feet north of the Ferry, a Slip and the south side of a Pier, 312 feet in length, 36 feet wide, with any quantity of yard room that may be required. There is 23 feet water at half-tide. This is one of the best locations of the kind within the vicinity of New-York, as there has not been a day during this severe Winter that vessels have been prevented from coming to or leaving those docks without any interruption from ice. Apply, at the Ferry, to C. A. WOOLSEY, or J. MALE. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 26, 1856.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walnut Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the 1st of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary outbuildings. The views of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence. Apply to WH. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 207 Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 13 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

UPPER PART OF A THREE-STORY HOUSE—With a front yard, No. 207 West 26th-st., consisting of 4 or 5 rooms, with basement, including gas and bath-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house No. 88 Clinton-st., with the furniture, including pier glasses, piano, &c. Rent, $1,000. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-HAVEN—FURNITURE FOR SALE—House to lease, situated in the best portion of the city; furniture new and complete. Address W. S., Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—For 18 months, or for sale the dwelling-house No. 90 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—For a term of years, a fine suite of offices, suitable for banking or insurance purposes, situated less than a block above Wall-st., in Broadway. Inquire of WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st. near Broadway. Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand. Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—To a small family, 2d floor of a brick house, gas throughout, in Adams-st., near Prospect; if preferred, one of the basements would be let with it; 6 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply to R. BEDELL, at Bacons Brothers corner of Catharine and Cherry sts.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A part of a neat 2½-story brick house, on 1st-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, from the 1st of May; rent low. Inquire of M. T. COZANS, No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—A large convenient house in 19th-st., near 6th-av., with gas, Croton, and modern improvements. 14 rooms, new and in good order. Rent $800. Possession given at once. For particulars call on J. M. CORWIN, No. 307 6th-av.

BAKERY TO LET.—The Bakery corner of Perry and Greenwich sts. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

DWELLING PART OF HOUSE TO LET—Corner of Perry and Greenwich sts. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or half of a comfortable house, 2½ or 3-story, near the corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av. Rent not to exceed $800 for whole house. Call on C. CRAFT, No. 130 East 21st-st., or No. 74 Maiden-lane.

STORES TO LET.—The entire second floor of the brown-stone stores Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., corner of Greenwich, with front on both streets. Also, the third and fourth floors of No. 48 Cortlandt-st. Most capital place for a clothing, shoe, or hat wareroom, or any other business. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 80 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—No. 6 East Broadway, corner of Catherine-st. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET—No. 870 Broadway; will be altered and fitted to suit the tenant. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 26d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting new and rents low. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight dépôt. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

SHOP ROOMS TO LET.—Large and well lighted shop rooms, with or without steam power. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to hire a small cottage house, in some quiet American neighborhood, within five to ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address, stating rent, (which should not exceed $300 or $325,) M. R. R., Times office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 176 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. We will fill orders for warrants with promptness.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for all. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS [illegible], No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$2,[illegible],077 58
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		118,[illegible] 39
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,[illegible]
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$[illegible],719 66	
For interest and annuities	151,197 26	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$[illegible]	
Paid additions to same, being dividends	18,[illegible] 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,[illegible]	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes	[illegible]	
Commissions	[illegible]	277,[illegible] 44
Total		$3,176,[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,947 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,[illegible]	
Bills receivable and fire insur's.	2,[illegible]	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,[illegible]	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	[illegible]	$3,176,[illegible]
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$[illegible]	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,051 [illegible]	
Total	$121,051 [illegible]	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,[illegible]
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$24,904,110 [illegible]

Number of Policies issued the past year	1,[illegible]
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856	[illegible]
Of which, 7,795 are for the whole term of life.	
Increase in Life Policies	752
Increase in Term Policies	12
Total	[illegible]
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6 —104
Net increase in Policies during the past year	[illegible]
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase	$4,128 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, H. A. Smythe, I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore, R. H. McCurdy, William Moore,
David Hoadley, John V. L. Pruyn, John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady, William Betts, Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick, S. M. Cornell, Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt, S. E. Sproulls, Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden, John M. Stuart, J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller, Hamlin Blake, Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger, Alfred Edwards, Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton, Lucius Robinson, Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth, Saml. D. Babcock, W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker, Rod. G. Moulton, George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 132 CANAL-ST. AND 32 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 163 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

WILLIAM HYDE—INSURANCE AND NOTE BROKER, at Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co.'s, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., New-York. Fire and Life Insurance effected in good Companies, at the best rates. The entire Fire Insurance of Business Houses attended to promptly, without any expense to them. Fire Insurance in thirty Companies, with a Capital of Eight Millions of Dollars and a large Surplus. Life Insurance in four Companies, with Capital and Assets of Six Millions of Dollars. Business paper negotiated. Money procured on collaterals of Stocks, Notes, &c. Particular attention paid to orders out of the City. Will call on you when requested.

REFERENCES to Houses in various branches of business: Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Chambers & Heiser; Graydon, Swanwick & Co.; J. R. Sheffield & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Ralph Mead & Co.; Hanford & Brother; T. Victor & Duckwitz; Abernethy, Collins & Co.; G. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.; A. & A. G. Trask; Samuel Roosevelt. Also, Bank of America; Rufus L. Lord, Esq.

Direct letters: "Care of Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co."

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Having this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HUNTER, KELLER & CO., for the transaction of the steam and gas fitting business in all its branches, have purchased out the stock of WOOD & HUNTER, and will continue the business at the old stand No. 144 Centre-st.

Signed,
JACOB F. HUNTER,
PETER P. KELLER,
HENRY A. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JACOB HALSTED has associated with him in business, Mr. PERRINE YALE, under the firm of JACOB HALSTED & CO., by whom the Wholesale Hardware business will be continued as usual, at No. 48 Dey-st., dating from February 1st, 1856.

JACOB HALSTED,
PERRINE YALE.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & HUNTER, for the manufacturing and selling of gas and steam pipe and connections, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed.)
JOSEPH H. WOOD,
JACOB F. HUNTER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of LOOMIS, LINN & CO. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted hereafter by LINN & DECKER, and the accounts of the late firm settled by them alone.

JOHN LOOMIS,
EDWARD N. LINN,
JAMES A. DECKER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A copartnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, under the name of ELY & ROSS, for the transaction of the Paper business, at No. 70 Fulton-st.

JOHN C. ELY,
ALEXANDER ROSS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & DANIELS, is this day dissolved.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1856.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest prices, for sale by WILLIAM H. WELLING, No. 400 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Normal School of the Board of Education for the tuition of teachers, [illegible], will be reopened for females on MONDAYS and [illegible] of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the [illegible] the Hall of the Board of Education, [illegible] Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the [illegible]; for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, same place at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible]. The regular Daily sessions will commence as the requisite number of pupils will have been [illegible]. All persons residing in the City, of 16 years of age and upwards, of Sonora, and to pursue [illegible] who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, [illegible] themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALBANY,
WM. E. SEE, R. E. [illegible],
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH [illegible],
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal [illegible].

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL.—The [illegible] of this institution will be held on THURSDAY, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the New-York [illegible], Fast 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. An address is expected from Rev. Dr. [illegible], President of [illegible] and others; after which testimonials will be presented to the graduating class. Members of the medical profession and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN J. DAVIES, [illegible].

$5.—WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] way, will receive new pupils THIS DAY and EVENING, at only $5. His new method of hand writing removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling. Ladies and gentlemen who have failed to learn by other systems, are guaranteed to learn an elegant hand by this [illegible] course.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. [illegible] W [illegible]-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect—a system which not only insures knowledge, but [illegible] character [illegible].

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

THE BROTHERS HOLLENHAUER—Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have been unavoidably obliged to postpone their departure to Europe for the present, and will, at the request of many friends, again resume their lessons on the violin, violoncello, piano and singing. For particulars, apply at SCHUBERTH'S Music Store, Broadway.

A FEW VACANCIES—Have unexpectedly occurred in a small and strictly family school in the vicinity of New-York. Parents desirous of placing their daughters where they will find a pleasant home and judicious training, may find it desirable to address D. D., office of this paper.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. Residence, apply at his residence, No. 8 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the St. Nicholas PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and [illegible], for $[illegible]; 7-octave, do. do., for $[illegible], made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and are offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 6-octave Piano for $[illegible].

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few good Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & [illegible],
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Much [illegible] offered the trade.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted. Prices moderate.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, containing a new and patent [illegible] plank, which is undoubtedly the most important improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New and second-hand pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $[illegible], $160 and $175; melodeons for $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

AN ÆOLIAN PIANO—Rosewood, nearly new, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $[illegible], will be sold for $[illegible], and an old piano will be taken in exchange. Several fine second-hand pianos, very cheap. New pianos low. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

T. S. BERRY, No. 461 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 213 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. [illegible] Canal-st. to the large building No. 28 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, in all colors and designs, and at prices varying from $[illegible] to $[illegible], also furniture finished in the richest style, with all the latest improvements. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated, in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and wareroom, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 37 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section, and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, or [illegible] per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, [illegible] and not otherwise, and shall be made [illegible] such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York, and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan, [illegible] separate or divided part or parts of any [illegible] thing, and [illegible] entire or separate [illegible] or [illegible].

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall [illegible] however, purchase or [illegible] any goods, article or thing [illegible] forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—BARKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, will sell on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, a country residence, with about 1¾ acres of ground, in [illegible], Westchester County, one mile from Williams' Bridge Depot, on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. The property is on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and fronting the old Boston Turnpike, and is in the neighborhood of Mr. Samuel S. Cary's [illegible] residence. The size of the house is [illegible] two stories, with good cellar, and kitchen on [illegible], finished throughout, with marble mantels, &c. [illegible] and has only been occupied six months. [illegible] disposed of at private sale, it will then be sold at auction. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, part for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE, EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.:

THIRD-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side 3d-av., 75 feet north of 84th-st., having an unobstructed view of Hurlgate and various islands in Long Island Sound, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot on the north side of 84th-st., 175 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 85th-st., 225 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND OTHERS.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 6 lots, with the buildings thereon, situated on and near the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and [illegible]; the brown stone front house and lot of ground No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.; 3 handsome dwelling houses and lots [illegible] north side [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs.; one [illegible] on west side of Hudson-st., near its junction with [illegible]; the leasehold property No. [illegible] Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.; the lot of ground, with buildings thereon, on East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Also, a very desirable house and lot in the village of [illegible]. Maps can be had at the auction rooms No. 7 Broad-st.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PARIS FURNITURE—Second-hand, will be sold THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Nassau-st.—Consisting of ladies' secretary, (papier maché,) gentleman's secretary, marble-top (costly) wardrobe, chairs, table, painting, &c.; also round-corner second-hand piano-forte, [illegible] book-cases, hall stands, hair mattresses, [illegible] dining tables, sofa bedsteads, sofas, tête-à-têtes, [illegible] and easy chairs, parlor chairs, beds, cots, [illegible], mirrors, cradles, commodes, [illegible] and wash stands, clocks, gold chain &c. [illegible] extra articles besides usual assortment, [illegible] to be sold at auction; [illegible] every provision for shipping to the best advantage and smallest expense.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Franklin-st., west of Broadway, all the furniture of that first-class private house, consisting in part of one elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich satin brocade; 50 yards [illegible] three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood [illegible] and sofa tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany [illegible] bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, [illegible] rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, [illegible] mirrors, front and back. Also oil-paintings, [illegible] French plate oval mirrors, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.; also, one costly rosewood 7-octave piano, [illegible] and warranted.

[illegible] COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—[illegible] will sell on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the large three-story house, by virtue of a mortgage. The sale will comprise every variety of English [illegible], three-ply and ingrain carpets, large quantity oil-[illegible] mahogany parlor furniture, sofas and sofa-bedsteads, [illegible] superior mahogany dining and extension tables, [illegible] dressing and plain bureaus, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, center, card and other tables, China and glass ware, stoves, kitchen [illegible]. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

DAILEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

[illegible] will sell at auction ON WEDNESDAY, March [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 2 very desirable 3-story, [illegible] and sub-cellar brick houses, situated on the [illegible] of Willoughby-st., between Lawrence and Jay sts., Brooklyn, 20 by 45 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet, containing all the modern improvements; gas, water, range, marble mantels, &c. &c. These houses are very desirably located in a pleasant and first-class neighborhood, convenient to the Fulton, South and Wall-st. ferries. [illegible] can remain on bond and mortgage on each house, at [illegible] per cent. per annum. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 20TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

[illegible] very valuable and desirable lots of land, situated on the north side of 20th-st., commencing 330 feet west of 5th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

SALE OF COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. JOHN [illegible], in [illegible]-st., next door to corner of Broadway.—The entire stock of richly sculptured statuary Italian marble mantels, unsurpassed in design and execution and finished in the most artistic style, many of them received premiums at the Crystal Palace. 80 Italian marble mantels, modern designs, of the usual description of Italian, Portuguese, Pyrenean and Spanish marbles. Values, [illegible] over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Wednesday morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, sale of superior cabinet made furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of every variety; also, an extensive assortment of other household furniture, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, pillows, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c. &c. Sale without reserve. For particulars, see Herald.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to large and valuable list of first-class Insurance and Bank stocks will be sold. Catalogues can be had at the office, No. 38 Wall-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 308 Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Bond, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Myrtle and Lafayette avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, [illegible] o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. [illegible], the good will of the business connected [illegible] the appointments belonging to said yard, [illegible] office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of [illegible] coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

[illegible]—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY [illegible] at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices Nos. [illegible], where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and [illegible] Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and [illegible], Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References [illegible] and Trust Company Bank.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORRELL [illegible].—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of the City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, [illegible] Yards—No. 46 Gold-st. between [illegible], corner 17th-av. and 31st-st., [illegible]. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and [illegible] constantly on hand and [illegible] SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 276 Pearl-st. [illegible] between Fulton and John sts. [illegible] corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of [illegible] coal is now being received, and will be sold at [illegible], delivered, or $10 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 3 Wall-st. (Treasurer's office,) or at the yard, corner of [illegible] and 14th-st. Call and see it [illegible]. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at [illegible] market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. [illegible] and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—[illegible] the buildings Nos. [illegible] Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, [illegible] inspect pork and beef for our [illegible] the usual terms. Our establishment [illegible] side will be continued as heretofore. J. R. THOMPSON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, NO. 33 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1856.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK.—$2,800,000 AT FIVE PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN FORTY-TWO YEARS. $1,600,000 AT SIX PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN THREE YEARS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, April 7, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two million eight hundred thousand dollars of Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a Public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853; and by an ordinance of the Common Council of said City, approved by the Mayor, February 20, 1856.

The said Stock will consist of twenty-eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1898.

Sealed proposals will also be received and opened, at the same time and place, for a loan of one million six hundred thousand dollars, for which certificates will be issued, to be called "The Central Park Assessment Fund," consisting of sixteen thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, in pursuance of the one hundred and ninetieth section of the act entitled "An Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 9, 1813; and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed February 29th, 1856, which stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the fifth day of February, 1859.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Those persons who have awards due them on the Central Park, if they offer terms more favorable to the interests of the City than those who make cash bids, can receive certificates of stock for the amount of their awards immediately after the bids are decided on, carrying interest from the date of the confirmation of the awards. In case the same person or property is assessed, the person claiming the award will be required to pay the amount of assessment, with interest thereon, from the time of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, to the Collector of Assessments, before the delivery of the certificate.

The Act of 1853, for laying out the Park, provides for levying a tax annually for the payment of interest on the stock to be issued; and the Act of 1813, made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax," such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. In addition to this, the 7th section of the Act of 1853, for taking land for the Park, declares, that all the land thus taken shall be "irrevocably pledged" for the payment of the debt created therefor.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for five per cent. Central Park Fund," or "Proposal for Central Park six per cent. Fund," as the case may be. And the proposition for one or both funds may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st. New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856.—The Subscribers to the advance for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, are hereby requested to take notice that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the Office of Messrs. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 52 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal on the part of the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville." Passed 27th of January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Feb. 25, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th, both days inclusive. WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING THIS DAY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mr. WM. H. DAVIDGE was elected President in place of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, resigned; Mr. J. W. RAYMOND was elected Vice President, and Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary. All of the appointments to take effect on the 6th instant. By order WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

New-York, March 3, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the LONG DOCK COMPANY, at the office of A. O. ZABRISKIE, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., and will be kept open until 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. By order of the Board. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. S. CYPHERS, Sec'y. New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 18 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$5,000—$3,500, $2,000 and $2,500 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. G. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiate in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities. [illegible] GEO. F. BRITTON.

TO TEXAS CREDITORS.—Texas Securities purchased or collected for account of holders, by [illegible] & E. MILBANK & CO., No. 63 Front-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M.D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 5 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to [illegible] remedy and permanent cure. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great RICORD, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M. via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The cars of this Road are again running to and from the corner of Church and Barclay sts. The cars run on the following time table:

DOWN.	UP.
From Depôt cor. 43d-st. and 6th-av. to Barclay-st.:	From corner Barclay and Church-sts.
First morning cars leave at (5:15, 5:30) A. M.	First morning cars leave at (5:55, 6:10) A. M.
Then every 10 min. until 6:10	Then every 10 min. until 6:50
" 5 " 7	" 5 " 7:40
" 4 " 7:30	" 4 " 8:10
" 3 " 10	" 3 " 10:10
" 4 " 3:30 P. M.	" 4 " 4:10 P. M.
" 3 " 6:30	" 3 " 7:10
" 5 " 9:30	" 5 " 10
" 10 " 11:30	" 10 " 12
Then first night car at 11:45	Then first night car at 12:30 A. M.
Then every half hour until 5:15 A. M.	Then every half hour until 5:55
To Broadway and Canal. From 10 A. M. every 12 minutes to 11 P. M.	From Broadway to Canal. From 10¼ A. M. every 12 min. to 11:30 P. M.

WILLIAM EBBITT, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual. IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1856, the 6:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:50 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of March, 1856, on the following named Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the CITY of COVINGTON, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents. S. J. WALKER, Treasurer of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 238 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned [illegible] Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six [illegible] & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 1855
Saturday, Jan. 5 1856	Saturday, Jan. 12 1856
Saturday, Jan. 19 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23 1856
Saturday, Feb. 2 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6 1856
Saturday, Feb. 16 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20 1856
Saturday, Mar. 1 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5 1856
Saturday, Mar. 15 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19 1856
Saturday, Mar. 29 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2 1856
Saturday, Apr. 12 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16 1856
Saturday, Apr. 26 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30 1856
Saturday, May 10 1856	Wednesday, May 14 1856
Saturday, May 24 1856	Wednesday, May 28 1856
	Wednesday, June 11 1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ...... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York ... Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ...... Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEW, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The Company's screw steamship ETNA, (3,000 tons,) W. MILLER, Commander, will sail from New-York for Havre, direct, on FRIDAY, 7th March.

Her cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin 75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

FOR GIBRALTER, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. A most desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy and Austria. The ship is in the most perfect order, and passengers will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.

At Malta she will connect with steamers running to Constantinople, Alexandria, in Egypt, &c.

Price to Gibralter, $125; to Malta, or Trieste $150.

A few Second-Class passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at 1 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ROYAL MAIL SCREW STEAMSHIP CANADIAN—Will positively sail from her berth at the foot of Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock precisely. There are still several berths vacant, and she has room for a few tons more freight. GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO., No. 3 Bowling-Green.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. n22,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. jy11'55-law2yW*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. jy19,'54-law2yW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ½ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—At retail. For sale by S. CONOVER, No. 298 Broadway, between Reade and Duane sts.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Fixtures promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. 1,000 reliable references at our manufactory, No. 111 East 18th-st. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO. [illegible]

EXTRA AND ORDINARY MEATS—[illegible] Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by [illegible], Nos. 7 and 8 [illegible] Market, [illegible].

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] City and County of New-York.—[illegible] against [illegible] BELL, Junior.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-[illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1855; on ninety-six dollars and forty-one cents thereof, interest from first November, 1855; on five hundred dollars thereof, and interest on five hundred dollars thereof, from the first day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 15, 1856. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1856. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh5-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, in her own right and as Executrix of the Will of Samuel Swan, Daniel Godwin, Charles H. Swan, [illegible] Ann Swan, Alfred F. Swan, John Swan, and [illegible] his wife, Silas Constant, and Caroline E. his wife, Susan R. Walter, George Chesterman, Thomas O. Leroy, David Smith, Charles Jordan, George W. Millan, John H. [illegible], William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William Johnson, Joseph Olive, Francis S. Mowatt, [illegible].—To JOHN SWAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 6, 1855. RICHARD WYNKOOP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N.B.—The summons and complaint were filed Dec. 7, 1855. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the opening of the [illegible]-av. from Bloomingdale Road to One hundred and Twenty-fifth street in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the sum of $[illegible], awarded "to unknown owners" by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, for lands taken on said avenue between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth sts., is claimed by Leonard Kirby and Valentine Kirby; and that we shall apply to the Supreme Court for an order that such moneys be paid to them, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held before one of the Justices thereof at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, [illegible], at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. THAYER & ARNOUX, Att'ys. for L. and V. Kirby. f21law6wW* New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 13, 1855. PETER D. LAFORGE, RICHARD DONGAN, Executors. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] first day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855. SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible] SWEENY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 106 and 108 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1855. PHILIP McENTEE, PATRICK CASSIDY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855. JOHN McLAREN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN B. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855. FRANCES STEINMAN, Administratrix.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors, [illegible]. DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5th AND 20th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain [illegible], will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, March [illegible], connecting with the steamship PACIFIC, [illegible]. [illegible] Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation [illegible]. The proprietors can now assure the public that the [illegible] in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to [illegible] at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for [illegible] cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess—[illegible] from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free [illegible] passengers. Through for California and Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier, foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHAS. S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, [illegible], Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to [illegible] MOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Through Freight to San Francisco can now be contracted for in lots of not less than half a ton [illegible] ment at very low rates, to leave Panama by the steamer OREGON in March. Apply as above.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY—No. 108 Broadway. Through freight guaranteed taken at 25 per cent lower than any other Express. [illegible] any other Express. Per steamer ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, March 5. Small parcels and letters received until 1½ o'clock. W. B. HALL, Agent.

FOR NEW-GRANADA—VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 5th of April. For passage, apply to WM. E. BOLLO & CO., No. 29 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $32. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, March 8.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Lewis Parrish, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South, need experience no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Fare and fare with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will [illegible] freight on Thursday, March 6, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, March 10, at 11 A. M., [illegible] pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, Office No. [illegible] Broad-st.

NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after ship sails.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being essentially free from impurities, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels or in gallons cask. The only agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River Line, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. WM. BORDEN, Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—On and after MONDAY, March 10, the steamers of the Fall River Line will leave New-York from Pier No. 3 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M. WM. BORDEN, Agent.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

Cards from F. P. Blair and F. S. Corkran.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 1.

A card from Mr. F. P. Blair appears in the ... of this morning, in which he makes a statement that he did say in reference to Baltimore, ... contradiction, to what he was reported to have said, at the Pittsburg Convention, by the newspapers. As we published the latter, common justice requires us to give his version of the affair. He is reported to have assumed to be "the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore." ... "received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth," and characterized that association "as a body of business men of Baltimore."

The principal difficulty here seems to be that nobody knows anything of such an "association." At present Mr. Corkran stands as the representative of them all, whatever their number may be, and bears the odium of the "association," whatever its character and design may or may not be. He is either standing up and bearing the brunt of the thing for the sake of all his associates, or he has none. If there is a "Republican Association" in Baltimore it would be better to make itself known and act openly, or else disband at an early day. As a private institution it will only excite suspicion and fall into trouble.

MR. BLAIR'S CARD.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

SIR: I observe in your paper that a public meeting of the merchants and business men say that, as President of the Pittsburg Convention, I assumed to be "the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore," and adds that "it was to controvert this false statement the meeting had been called."

It is usual when a man is charged with a crime consisting of what is shown on the face of a printed paper—whether it be a libel, a forgery, or even a false pretence—that the ... prosecution makes an exhibit of that which is alleged to contain the offence, and in the best proof in relation to it. All I ask of you and the other editors of Baltimore who have published the impeachment made by the merchants of Baltimore, is to publish the thing impeached. If what the meeting declares be true, I shall stand convicted; and hence all who have faith in the accusation, and desire to make it good, can make no objection to the publication.

I said in my remarks to the Pittsburg Convention, "that I received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth," and in the paper submitted by me, explaining the views of my constituents, I characterized them as "a body of business men of Baltimore." So, by express designation, I confined my right of representation to a particular "Association," whom I truly described as "a body of business men" ... the mass of ... who charge me with arrogating the character "of the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore," which implies, in the generality of the phrase, all the business and wealth of Baltimore. Every one who reads what I said will see I meant no such thing.

The insinuation in the resolutions, that anything said by me rendered it necessary that they should vindicate their commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either to Abolitionism or Freesoil, is equally unjust to me. The whole aim of the paper laid before the Pittsburg Convention was to restore the great compromises in regard to Slavery, which makes the surest guaranty against agitation—against abolition—against civil war—... the compromise which the most illustrious ... established, and which he ... to be necessary to the Union and all that ... Your most obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

MR. CORKRAN'S CARD.

In redeeming my promise to appear before the public in justification of my course as the presiding officer of the Republican Association of Baltimore, I desire to say that upon taking the chair I emphatically declared that "if this meeting is to be considered as having anything to do with abolitionism I would have nothing to do with it; that I was there as the friend of the Slaveholder as well as the friend of the slave; that I had ceased to be a politician, not having cast a vote for the last 10 or 15 years, except for the temperance ticket two years ago, and did not know that I should ever cast another." ...

[illegible]

F. S. CORKRAN.

The Pittsburg Convention and the Baltimore Merchants.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just arisen from the perusal, in your paper of the 1st inst., of the most able and lucid address to the people of the United States, emanating from the late Anti-Slavery Pittsburg Convention, and cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my entire satisfaction and concurrence with its contents. Never has the history of this subject been presented in such clear, impartial and impressive terms; firm, dignified and fearless, candid, though conciliatory, truthful and unanswerable ... deep into the hearts and honest convictions of every true friend of Republican institutions, North and South.

In good old Maryland—the Middle State—there are thousands who will ... its sentiments, and the friends of Freedom within her borders, although as yet in a minority of numbers, will be encouraged to buckle on their armor with renewed vigor, and a hopeful prayer for the ultimate and triumphant success of this most righteous cause.

In connection with this subject, I may be permitted to say a few words in reference to the late so-called Town Meeting in this city, called for the purpose of repudiating Mr. F. P. Blair at the Pittsburg Convention. It now turns out that Mr. B's statements, as to his position in that body, were ... misinterpreted, and that both he and Mr. Corkran, the President of the Baltimore Republican Association, are triumphantly vindicated from ever having arrogated to themselves aught but that they were the representatives of a body of merchants and others banded together to do battle in the cause of Freedom. ...

[illegible]

CARBOLA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farewell of the Brothers Julien ...

To Madame S. ...

We give our last Concert this evening, and the ... departure for Havana in the commencement of Monday next, but as you have always been very kind to us during our residence in America, for several years past, and as we have often heard our esteemed friend, the lamented Madame Sontag, speak very kindly of you, in whose pleasing society we have often met you, it is with no ordinary emotions of pleasure, in view of all these happy recollections of the past, that we are enabled to proffer our musical services at your lecture at the Tabernacle on Friday evening next, March 7, 1856, (as a slight testimonial of our affectionate regard for you,) which will positively be our last public appearance in New-York, prior to our departure for Southern isles.

PAUL JULIEN.
AUGUST GOCKEL.

The "Prohibitory Law" and the "City Ordinance."

BEFORE THE JUDGE AT CHAMBERS.

MONDAY, March 3.

The People on the complaint of G. W. Walling vs. James McCormick.—The complaint runs as follows:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—Second District Police Court, Jefferson Market.—George W. Walling, Captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the 11th day of January, 1856, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, one James McCormick, who keeps a liquor store at the northwest corner of Twenty-Second-street and Second-avenue, did wilfully sell and dispose for sale at retail at his place of business, and did permit, consent and allow to be drunk on his premises as the aforesaid place, strong or spirituous liquors, without being licensed according to law, and that on the 11th day of January, 1856, at said place of business of said McCormick, deponent purchased from said McCormick's bar-keeper *one glass of ale*, and paid him three cents therefor; deponent drank the said ale on the premises and in the presence of the said McCormick's bar-keeper.

GEO. W. WALLING.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1856,
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Indorsed, $300 to answer.

The facts alleged in this complaint being substantiated by the deponent, he was interrogated by Mr. Taylor as to whether he was sent specially to McCormick's? Witness replied he was not, and said he had been asked by Mr. Warren whether he could get him a case. Witness said he had replied to Mr. Warren that he could. The Mayor had issued a general order, but witness had received no special order founded upon any excise law or ordinance. Does not remember that McCormick had given any security, or that he had demanded a Jury trial. The case was then argued by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Warren. At the conclusion, His Honor remarked, within a fortnight we shall get a great decision. If the law be repealed, all this argument goes for nothing. If they affirm it valid, my duty will be to examine the case. No harm can arise from a little delay.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances will be given at this prosperous Theatre to-day as a Testimonial to the enterprising Manager PURDY, tendered him by his Company. In the afternoon will be performed the "Muleteer of Toledo" and the pantomime of "Asphodel." In the evening will be presented the new Drama of "Silver Knife," the grand pantomime of "Asphodel" and the Comedietta of "Domestic Economy."

[Advertisement.]

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?—As a matter of course, KNOX, the inimitable KNOX, of the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose Spring style is a perfection of airiness, elasticity, durability and economy. A citizen, wearing one of KNOX's handsome hats, may be considered a man indeed, and if there be any virtue in elegance and taste, every man having an eye to beauty, should secure his Spring articles.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years' standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels, to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil, together with an infinite variety of Gold and Silver Pen Cases, of every style, are being continually manufactured by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO., No. 44 Maiden-lane, and are offered to the trade and public at extreme low rates.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWND's patent,) the best case made. W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings in the Case of Alderman Tyrrell.

On Saturday last Messrs. RANSOM & JELLIFFE, counsel for Mr. TYRRELL, recently reelected an Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, and denied his seat, applied to the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, now in session at Trenton, for a *mandamus*. The Court granted a rule to show cause why a peremptory *mandamus* should not issue against the Common Council of Jersey City, compelling them to allow Alderman TYRRELL all the privileges of an Alderman. This motion is to be argued on Thursday of this week, before Judges RYERSON, VREDENBURG, and POTTS. Counsel for the city, I. W. SCUDDER and R. D. MCCLELLAND, City Attorney; for Mr. TYRRELL, ASA WHITEHEAD and RANSOM & JELLIFFE.

Opening Montgomery-street.

A new movement has been started to endeavor to secure the opening of Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, from Warren-street to Van Vorst-street, one block, so as to connect the two portions of Montgomery-street which are now open. Gregory-street would in that event be closed up, from Warren-street to Van Vorst street—as much of its area would be included in Montgomery-street, if thus opened. A public meeting with reference to this subject will be held in the public school house in Mercer-street, on Friday evening of this week.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. JOSEPH G. SAUNDERSON, of Trenton, Mass., to Miss ISABELLA S. WALKER, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, at Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, by Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, EDWARD T. POTTER to JULIA M., daughter of Richard M. Blatchford.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, MARY EVA, daughter of Ellen and George Caulfield, aged 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 78 4th-av.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Mr. CHARLES S. ARNOLD, of the firm of Padelford, Fay & Co., Savannah.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, S. H. Arnold, No. 65 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, after a short illness, ANDREW, son of James N. Gifford, aged 4 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 115 West 11th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Theron J. and Mary A. Benet, aged 3 years.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 3, WM. S. CHASE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. W. Barker, No. 151 Monroe-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Jas. Hodges, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, Fulton-av., near Grand-av., at 3 o'clock.

... on Tuesday, March 4, JEMIMA ..., wife of Edward C. Allen, aged .. years. ...

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MARCH 4.

$7,000	Missouri 6s	84½	150	Ward C. & I. Co.	94
20,000	Virginia 6s	94½	50	do.	94¼
7,000	do.	94	50	do.	94½
7,000	Erie Bds of '83, ex i.	94½	10	do.	10
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	90	50	do.	10
5,000	do.	90½	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	92½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	99½	210	do.	92½
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	80	100	do.	92½
4,000	Mich. S. Bds 2d is.	80	100	do.	92½
26,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	88	15	do.	92½
4,000	do.	88½	100	do.	92½
10,000	do.	88	10	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	86
1,000	Ill. C. F. Bs with 1 p.	94¼	21	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	113
2,000	Gal. and Chi. Bds	98	50	do.	113½
6,000	New-York Cen. 6s	88	100	Erie Railroad	58½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	1400	do.	58½
20	Fulton Bank	142	200	do.	58½
200	Del. & H. Can'l Co.	128¼	200	do.	58½
6	Bk. of N. America	104	100	do.	58½
5	Metropolitan Bank	117½	300	do.	58½
20	do.	107½	250	do.	58½
10	Continental Bank	107	1100	do.	59
10	Home In. Co.	101	300	do.	59
200	Flo. & Keyp. Joint.	½	200	do.	58½
100	Canton Co.	22½	200	Harlem R. R.	21½
100	do.	22½	200	do.	21½
100	do.	22½	500	do.	21½
700	Nic. Tran. Co.	21½	200	Reading R. R.	92½
10	do.	21½	200	do.	92
150	do.	22½	100	do.	92
150	do.	22	50	do.	92½
150	do.	22½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½
350	do.	22½	30	Panama Railroad	104½
250	do.	22½	115	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
20	Penn. Coal Co.	90½	12	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	95
150	Cum. Coal Co.	24	50	do.	95½
150	do.	23½	50	do.	95½
100	do.	23½	200	Cl. & Pittsb. R. R.	67½
100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	79	228	do.	67½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94½	300	do.	67½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 Black R. & Utica R. R. 1st Mtg, int. added	77
5,000 Harlem Albany Extension Bs, int. added	40
5,000 Evansville & Ill. R. R. 1st Mtg, int. added	73½
5,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. inc. 10s, int. added	53½
2,000 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 10s, int. added	33½
4 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	59
46 shares Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad	57
24 shares Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	70
10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	75
20 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company	38
150 shares New-England Mining Co. par share	7½

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A most desirable list of securities will be offered by order of trustees and administrators.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	California 7s '70	90	25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92½
23,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88	300	do.	92½
5,000	Erie Bs of '83, ex i.	94	200	Reading Railroad	92½
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	22½	200	do.	92½
200	do.	22½	200	do.	92½
300	Cum. Coal Co.	23½	270	Mich. Central R. R.	94
300	do.	23½	300	do.	94
100	do.	23½	16	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94½
100	do.	23½	45	Panama Railroad	104½
150	do.	23½	9	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112½
200	do.	22½	24	Cleve. & Tol. R.	78½
800	Erie Railroad	58½	300	do.	78½
100	do.	59	100	do.	78½
100	do.	58½	100	do.	77½
100	do.	58	100	do.	78
5	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	85			

TUESDAY, March 4—P. M.

The steamer *Baltic*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool Wednesday, Feb. 20, arrived at this port early in the forenoon. When she left Liverpool, twenty-eight days had transpired from the sailing of the missing steamer *Pacific*, and nothing had then been heard from her. The announcement of this fact to-day has greatly increased the apprehension felt for the safety of the crew and passengers of the unfortunate ship. The ship and cargo are heavily insured in Wall-street and in England, and if gone down will involve a loss of from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000 to the underwriters. There is, however, yet much time left for hope that no such disaster has attended this noble and favorite steamer. The money and market accounts by the *Baltic* show a slight improvement in the former, and a decidedly better feeling in some of the latter than the previous advices by the *America*. The stringency in discounts was a little less severe, and the price of the English Funds, under the announcement that the new loan would not exceed £5,000,000 Sterling, improved full 1 ₩ cent., though part of the advance was lost at the close. The particulars of the arrangement of the New Loan we have copied below from the Money column of the London *Times*. The French *Rente* is quoted 73.95, or 1⅛ ₩ cent. higher than by the previous packet. The Grain and Provision markets at Liverpool, particularly the former, evince a better spirit, and the English Wheat growers, at the provincial markets, manifest less eagerness to press their supplies. The sales of Cotton for three days are reported 27,000 bales at steady prices, buyers for some descriptions having slightly the advantage. In political affairs, the confidence of the public, both in Paris and London, continued to increase in the pacific result of the Conference of nations about to assemble at Paris. The American question was less thought of in English commercial circles, though it had somewhat affected trade in the Iron and Linen districts the week before this steamer sailed.

In the Stock Market, to-day, while the superior influence or determination of the party opposed to a rise in prices at the Brokers' Board was again successful in arresting any positive advance on the Share list, there was more done in the leading Railway Bonds, and a number of European orders in City loans was filled by private sale. The transactions in the active Road shares were mostly on time contracts; Erie 58⅛@58¼ cash; 58 seller's option, and 58½ buyer's option. After the official list at the Second Board was printed, 1,000 shares were taken at 58⅛@58¼ ₩ cent. The sellers of Cleveland and Toledo, who stood off at the morning session, made sales in the afternoon as low as 77⅞, option to deliver in 60 days. Reading was also sold down ⅛ ₩ cent., Illinois Central Bonds brought 88 ₩ cent., Erie Sinking Funds 90, and New-York Central 7s, 102 ₩ cent. The general market closed steady. We have to repeat that the position of many of the leading members of the Stock Exchange appears, for the moment, to be opposed to a rise, although the easy state of the Money Market is against their views, and no concern appears to be felt in Bank about the export movement of half a million of Specie by the steamer to-morrow, or the stiffness of Exchange. The increase in the line of Loans and Discounts exhibited in the Official Averages published this morning is commented upon in the Street. The result is one that has not unreasonably followed the accumulation of local deposits and country bank balances, since the first of the new year, without having a very direct relation to the Specie reserve, which is felt to be quite strong for the present season of the year. A comparison of the movement from the close of December will show the basis of the increased employment by the Banks of the Money which has accumulated on their hands:

	Dec. 29, 1855.	March 1, 1856.
Capital	$49,042,000	$49,042,000
Actual Deposits	56,734,000	67,237,000
Specie	10,788,000	15,640,000
Loans	95,114,000	102,632,000

The increase in Banking Capital and in undrawn Deposits since the New-Year is $11,501,000, of which $4,852,000 has accumulated in Coin, while the increase in Loans and Discounts is only $7,518,000. Last year in March the export of Specie from New-York and Boston was $4,228,000, of which the New-York Banks appear to have lost only $584,000—the remainder being supplied from California.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $193,666; disbursed $49,042, and held at the close a regular balance of $8,381,007.

The business in Government Land Warrants is thus quoted to-day by Mr. J. THOMPSON, Banker, No. 2 Wall-street:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 and 120 acres	$1 05	$1 07 ₩ acre.
80 and 160 acres	1 10	1 12½ ₩ acre.
40 acres	1 12½	1 15 ₩ acre.

We correct for our paper, that goes to Europe by the packet to-morrow, the quotations for the following securities by the latest sales at the Stock Board, and the Money Circular of the Bankers engaged in European correspondence:

	Last Week.	Today.		Last Week.	Today.
U. S. 6s, 1868	117½	116	Hudson,	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. 5s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	97½	[illegible]
Penn. coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Freeland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	94½	[illegible]	Panama 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	84	84	Ohio & Penn. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois, 1847	108½	110	Penn. Central 6s	90	90
Louisiana	93½	93½	Reading 6s, 1870	89	89
Missouri	87	83½	N. Y. Cen. shares	92½	92½
California	90	90	Erie shares	58½	58½
Ohio, 1875	110½	110½	Illinois Central	97½	97
Ohio, 1860	105½	105½	Galena	113	113½
N. Y. City 5s, long	99	99	Michigan Central	94½	94½
Philadelphia	98½	98	Mich. Southern	94	94½
Baltimore	95½	95½	Panama	104	104½
Cincinnati	90	90	Reading	92½	92½
Chicago	80	80	Toledo	78	78
Louisville	79	79½	Hudson	33½	34
Milwaukee	84	84	Milwaukee	87	86
Pittsburg	79½	77	Ohio Trust	93	93
St. Louis	90	89	Del. and Hud.	128	128¼
Sacramento	80½	80½	Penn. Coal	100	100
San Francisco	109	102	Bills on London	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central 7s	101½	102	Paris	5.16¼	5.17½
N. Y. Central 6s	87½	88	Bremen	78½	78½
Erie, 1883	94½	94½	Hamburg	36½	36½
Erie, 1875	89½	90	Frankfort	41½	41½
Erie, 1871	94½	94½			

The Treasury Department of the Federal Government continues to buy United States Stocks of 1867-8 at 116 and interest. The Third Mortgage of the Erie Company and the Illinois Free lands are quoted ex coupon by the present packet. The sales of Foreign bills to-day were within the above quotations. The Importing trade were not large buyers. Yesterday, the Bankers took up nearly all the first-class bills offering at or below 109⅛, and advanced their own rates to 109⅜@½. The steamer takes $500,000 in bullion.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

For two or three days after our advices of the 25th February, various rumors, about the state of relations between the American and English Governments, created in our Stock market a feeling of uneasiness; but since the publication of the diplomatic correspondence between the two Cabinets in relation to the Enlistment question, a general conviction of the pacific solution of present difficulties has again affected the market favorably. Had it not been for the increasing abundance of money, fluctuations no doubt would have been greater, but owing to this circumstance the Stock market has varied but little, as may be noticed in our subjoined table of daily quotations; and with the exception of a fractional decline on some of the State securities, rates are well maintained since last week. The news by the steamer of 20th February, from Liverpool, has not sensibly affected the firmness of the market. The Secretary of the Treasury, having been notified by Texas of the acceptance by that State of the terms imposed by the act making appropriation for the Texas indemnity amounting to $7,750,000, announces that payment of claims will be made out after the 1st of June next. The larger portion of these claims being held in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, these payments in specie insure the certainty of a considerable accession to the metallic reserves of the Banks of these cities during the course of next Summer. State Stocks—moderate transactions have taken place in Virginia 6 ₩ cents., Missouri 6 ₩ cents., Indiana 5 ₩ cents., with a slight decline, and also in Ohio 6 ₩ cents., 1860, without change in rates.

City and County Bonds—There has been a demand in small amounts for various securities of this class. Transactions in Milwaukie and St. Louis cities have been among the most important, the former at a rise of 2⅛ ₩ cent, the latter at fully maintained rates. San Francisco 10s are scarce and higher. We notice also some sales of bonds of some of the Kentucky counties. Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central Construction have been in moderate demand at advancing rates. New-York Central 6s, Erie 7s, 1871 and 1875, and Hudson 3d Mortgage, the latter have risen 2¼ ₩ cent. Erie, 1871 and 1875, and also Illinois Freeland, and are quoted ex interest. In Bonds at private sale, we have nothing special to notice. Railroad Stocks—Our quotations of Railroad Stocks are well maintained. Transactions in Erie, Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, New-York Central, and Hudson River, have been animated. In Michigan Southern, Panama, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Galena and Chicago, the business has been moderate. Money is easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. for loans on call. Discounts of business paper from 7@9 ₩ cent. Exchanges are not abundant, but the demand is limited. Principal sales on London 109⅛@109⅜. Bankers held as high as 109½. Paris 5.17½@5.18¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

The misunderstanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States has checked the buoyancy and activity which existed at the date of our last report, 19th ult., and imparted a rather feverish tone to the Stock market. Some anxiety naturally exists as to the result of the questions at issue, but it is generally expected that they will be amicably settled. The confidence felt on this point, in connection with the increased probability of the restoration of peace in Europe, having sustained prices, the fluctuations, although frequent, have not been important, and the annexed quotations show generally but slight changes from those contained in our last list. The business of the fortnight has been comparatively limited.

The principal changes in State Stocks are a decline of ¾ ₩ cent. on Virginia and 1 on Missouri 6s. Kentucky 6s are 1 ₩ cent. higher. For Illinois internal improvement 6s, 107 is bid, without sellers. City Stocks continue firm, with an upward tendency in some instances. The Comptroller of the City of New-York advertises for proposals, to be received until April 7th, for $2,800,000, 5 ₩ cent. Stock, redeemable 1st July, 1898, interest payable quarterly, and $1,600,000, 6 ₩ cent. Stock, redeemable 5th February, 1859, interest payable semi-annually. Both loans are designated as "Central Park Fund Stock," and for the payment of the debt thus created, the land taken for the park is irrevocably pledged. The law provides for the levy of an annual tax to pay the interest.

In Railroad Bonds we have to notice an improvement of 3 ₩ cent. in Reading 1st Mortgage, 2 ₩ cent. on Erie Convertibles of 1871, and 1 ₩ cent. in New-York Central 6s and 7s, Illinois Central Construction, and Freeland and New-York and Harlem 1st Mortgage Bonds. The recent negotiation, by the last-named Company, of $750,000 2d Mortgage Bonds, at 75 ₩ cent., has had a favorable effect on the price of both its bond and preferred stock. The Bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroads have also an upward tendency; 154 miles of the line are now in operation, and 16 miles additional will be opened by 10th inst. For other descriptions of securities of this class prices are unchanged, but generally firm.

There is but little animation in the market for Railroad Shares. The only important changes are an advance of 2 ₩ cent. on Reading, and a decline of 3 on Cleveland and Toledo.

In Money matters there is no important new feature. The supply on call continues abundant at 6 to 7, and in some instances Loans have been made at 5 ₩ cent. Discount on first-class paper ranges from 6 to 8 ₩ cent. The Banks discount freely, and the weekly returns show a rapid increase of Loans.

The increase of Loans during the last fortnight is $3,329,928, and the loss of Specie $688,008.

Foreign Exchanges are higher and firm. The shipments of Specie for the fortnight have been small, $745,730, while the receipts of Gold from California amount to $1,469,713.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

Since our advices of 25th ult. the stock market has been held in check by the rumors circulated on the enlistment difficulties now occupying the British and American Governments. Business, in consequence, has been restricted, and quotations unsteady. Since the official correspondence has been made public a more confident feeling has prevailed, but thus far without giving more life to the stock market. Money continues abundant, and the export of coin unimportant. On the 1st of June the United States Government will pay out the $7,750,000 reserved for the Texas creditors. The steamer *America*, whose mails were delivered last night, brought out considerable orders for American stocks. The news per *Baltic*, received this day, has produced but little impression on the market. State stocks have been dull, with a slight decline. Illinois Internal Improvement, of 1847, in demand at 118. City and County Bonds are in active and increasing demand, both for home and foreign account. By the *America* and *Baltic* the orders in these have been ... quite important. St. Louis City have been ... at former quotations. Milwaukee have been more largely dealt in than any other ... further rise of 3 ₩ cent. San Francisco 10 ₩ cents. are wanted, but the supply is limited. Some County Bonds of Kentucky have been dealt in, without change of prices. Railroad Bonds are generally higher but not active; Erie, 1883, ½ ₩ cent. higher; Hudson 3d Mortgage, 3¼; Illinois Central, 1; Freeland, ½; New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. ... In Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange we note some sales of Galena and Chicago ... Mortgage, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgage, Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage. Railroad shares are generally firmer, without much speculation, except in Cleveland and Toledo and Reading. Exchanges are firm, with a small supply. Transactions not large; Sterling, after selling as high as 109⅝, closes at 109⅜; Francs, 5.17⅛.

MARIE & KANZ.

The New English Loan.

From the London Times, Feb. 19.

MONDAY EVENING.

This being the day for the announcement of the conditions of the new loan, the English funds have experienced considerable fluctuation. Consols for money, which left off on Saturday at 90⅞ to ¾, were first quoted 90⅞ to ¾, whence, in consequence of some heavy sales, they declined to 90⅛. They then recovered to 90½, but presented an unsettled appearance until a telegraphic message from the west-end notified that the loan is to be for only £5,000,000, when a sudden rise took place to 91 to ⅛. It had not been stated that there was also to be a funding of 3,000,000 of Exchequer bills, and when this additional intelligence was received the market partially lost its buoyancy, and a reaction occurred to 90¾ to 91, which was the final quotation. For the account, the last price was 91⅛ to ¼. The favorable effect produced by the smallness of the loan was, to some extent, counteracted by the haste with which it is to be called up, the interval between the payment of the deposit of 20 ₩ cent. on Tuesday next and the final installment being scarcely more than eight weeks. The last loan was called up at an average rate of about a million a fortnight, while in the present instance the average will be about a million and a quarter a fortnight, and its influence, therefore, as regards the demand for money and the pressure of new stock on the market during the short period over which the operation is to extend, will be much greater, although the amount is only £5,000,000, than that which was produced within any corresponding period by the loan for £16,000,000. There is no doubt, however, that any material disturbance caused by it from time to time in the money market, will be limited to a day or two about the date of each installment, since all the payments will be disbursed by the Government nearly as fast as they are received. It is understood that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD intend to open a list both for the new loan and the funding of Exchequer bills, and that a circular to that effect will be issued to-morrow. No other list has been spoken of.

There was a numerous attendance of capitalists at the Treasury to-day to receive information with regard to the proposed loan and funding of Exchequer Bills. The Government were represented by Lord PALMERSTON, Sir G. C. LEWIS, Sir ALEXANDER SPEARMAN, and Mr. J. WILSON. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank also attended. Among the persons connected with the moneyed interest were Baron ROTHSCHILD, Baron I. L. GOLDSMID, Messrs. R. & T. THORNTON, J. HUTCHINSON, J. CAPEL, W. H. MULLINS, PRESCOTT, T. A. HANKEY, LAWRENCE, M. UZIELLI, NORBURY, CAZENOVE, SYKES, W. A. WILKINSON, HUNTER, C. MCGAREL, R. B. WILLIAMS, L. COHEN, BURNAND, H. SYKES, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read first the particulars of the proposed loan, which are subjoined. The announcement of the small amount of £5,000,000 created surprise.

PARTICULARS OF LOAN.

1. The loan to be for the sum of £5,000,000 sterling.

2. For ever £100 subscribed in money the Contractors to receive 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, and the biddings to be made in such annuities.

3. The interest on the 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities to commence from the 5th of Jan., 1856.

4. The days of payment and the proportions of the contributions to be as follows:
On Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856, deposit of £20 per cent.
On Thursday, March 13, 1856, deposit of £25 per cent.
On Saturday, March 29, 1856, deposit of £25 per cent.
On Thursday, April 10, 1856, deposit of £15 per cent.
On Thursday, April 24, 1856, deposit of £15 per cent.

5. For each installment after the deposit a proportional amount of stock to be created for the contributors. The stock for the deposit to be created at the same time with that which will then be due on the last installment.

6. Scrip receipts will be issued by the Bank in the usual manner.

7. The biddings to be made at the Treasury, on Friday, 22d, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Chancellor then brought forward his proposal for funding Exchequer Bills, as follows. In this case, also, the limited extent of the operation was also a subject of remark.

FUNDING.—The amount of Exchequer Bills to be funded will be £3,000,000.

The deposit will be 20 per cent. on the 26th of February; and the installments 20 per cent. on the 13th of March; 30 per cent. on the 29th of March; 20 per cent. on the 10th of April; 10 per cent. on the 24th of April; the Contractors for the loan to have the option of contracting for the Exchequer-Bill funding on the same terms as shall be accepted for the loan.

In the event of the contractors wishing to pay money instead of Exchequer Bills, it will be received at £100 5s. money for every £100 of Exchequer Bills.

In answer to questions from Baron ROTHSCHILD, Mr. L. COHEN and others, it was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the total amount of the unfunded debt in existence is about £22,000,000, and that no discount will be allowed for prepayment of installments, the shortness of the period over which they are spread rendering it unnecessary. Should the parties who take the loan refuse the option offered in connection with the proposed funding, the Government, it was said, will, when the biddings are made on Friday, state the terms they are prepared to accept.

With reference to the payment of installments, Baron ROTHSCHILD wished to understand clearly whether contractors would be liable after the payments of the deposit. In the late case of the Turkish Loan, some subscribers not having paid upon their scrip on the precise day the installment fell due, the Bank of England applied immediately afterwards to the contractors to make good the amount. The sum was not large, but if such a precedent were to be established, it might lead to inconvenience. In ordinary transactions the holders of the scrip, after the payment of the deposit, were considered responsible.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to state, in reply, that there was no intention to depart from the rules adopted in former loans.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, Mr. R. THORNTON, and Mr. HUTCHINSON desired to be informed if the Government contemplated any further immediate loan operations, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the only information he was in a position to give, was that no similar financial measures will be taken during the period in which the present loan and funding are in progress.

Mr. R. THORNTON said he was not desirous of pressing the question, but it would be satisfactory to ascertain the intention in this respect, since the smallness of the amount proposed, and the rapidity of the payments, would induce the public to believe that the Government was very much in want of money.

Lord PALMERSTON—Of course, we are in want of money, or we should not offer to take a loan.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The public must be allowed to draw what conclusion they like; but I cannot give any further information than that which has already been stated.

The whole of the parties then retired.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 29.

The *America's* news was received to-day; our COTTON market was excited in consequence, and rates assumed an upward tendency. The sales amounted to 12,000 bales. Sales of the week—60,000. Receipts of the week—37,000. The increased receipts at this port as compared with the same date last year are 370,000 bales. The stock on hand now amounts to 365,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 3.

COTTON advanced. Sales, to-day, 13,000 bales; the market closing with an active demand. We quote Middling at 9⅞c.@9¾c. SUGAR, 7⅞c. RIO COFFEE, 11⅜c. MOLASSES, 34½c. MESS PORK, $16 25@$16 50. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16d.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 3.

COTTON quiet. Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board.*—$6,000 City 6s, Trans., 97; $2,000 Coupon, 97; $600 City R. R. 6s, 98¾; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 25; $1,000 Alleg. Co. 6s, Connell., 74; 119 City Warrants, 99; 16 Pennsylv. Railroad, 45½; 25 do., 45⅞; 37 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 50 Morris Canal, 15⅛; 1 Minehill R. R., 66; 459 Reading R. R., 46⅛; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 26; 1 Man. and Mech. Bank, 26½; 105 Girard Bank, 12¼. *Closing Prices.*—U. States 6s, '68, 117@117½; Phila. 6s, 98¾@99; do. new, 98⅜@97; Penn. 5s, 84⅞@84¾; Reading Railroad, 45⅞@46; Reading Bonds, '70, 87@88½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 90@93; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅝@45⅞; Morris Canal, 14½@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73½@74; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, ...; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, ...; Long Island, 15½@15¾; Vicksburg, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Canal, 10¾@10½; New Creek, 1⅞@2; Susquehanna Canal, 11⅛@12.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, for New-York.—Mrs. Gordon and daughter, Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, H. J. Rogers, D. R. Hughes, R. A. Wahl, Robert Soulter, Jr., W. R. Bennett, R. C. Townsend, bearer of dispatches; Captain Simeon Freeman, late of ship *Yarmouth*, of Boston; Capt. Chas. Dupray, late of schooner *May Flower*, of Newport, R. I., foundered at sea 6th January; Captain J. B. Wooster, late of brig *Crusader*, of Boston, foundered at sea, 6th of January; Capt. Harry Bytham, late of brig *Lucretia*, of New-York, condemned at Madeira, having put into that port leaking 2,000 strokes per hour from the gale of 6th January; Messrs. W. W. and F. C. Tiemann, Adolph Runge, James Volum, Alfred Clapp, J. T. Haddardt, John Gallardon, Joseph Tillman, (of Paris,) Clarence Bruner, C. N. Fish, Randolph Lindsay, Wm. Murry, R. R. Hayes, H. M. Du Bose, Benj. Moran, Winslow, Mungo, Gregor Mitchell.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Canadian, (Br.) ..., Liverpool, ... Dean & Co.; ...

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. The Baltic left Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Feb. 20. ...

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, 64 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. ...

Ship Stephen F. Austin, Clark, Galveston ..., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. ...

Ship Ophir, Byrne, New-Orleans ..., with mdse. and 13 passengers to Robson & Fosdick.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

RATHLIN-O-BIRNE LIGHT-HOUSE, NORTHWEST COAST OF IRELAND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Feb. ..

Official information has been received at this office, that the Port of Dublin Corporation has given notice that a light-house has been erected on Rathlin-o-Birne Island, County Donegal, from which a light will be exhibited on the night of the 24th day of April next, and thereafter will be lighted during every night from sunset to sunrise.

[illegible]

By order of the Light-House Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]